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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 92--- BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 18 1929 ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
20 Apr.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Nalderaa ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 „	Mantuaa ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 „	Narkundaa ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 „	Moreaa ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 „	Mooltana ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 „	Malojaa ..		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwaa ..	transship,	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 „	Narkundaa ..	ment	16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Moreaa ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 „	Mantua ..	Aden	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m.		
18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*a*Tottori Maru ..	5973	17 Apl.	30April.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
*a*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „
*a*Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 „
*a*Hakodate Maru	5303	20 May.	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 „

*a*Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 „	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 „	17 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 „	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th April.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	22nd „
Yokoh Maru ..	15th „	25th „
Honolulu Maru..	25th „	2nd June
Sumatra Maru..	8th June	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 19th April	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
22nd „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
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THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

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Address.....

Register No.....

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138140

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE to accompany students in Kashmir for six months, strong in English, Gujarati and Sanskerit salary Rs. 40 per month and all found. Chances for permanency. See or write—Dr. RAJABALI VISHRAM PATEL, 57, Warden Road, between 8-10 a.m.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Sinda Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS of fourth Standard to pass Matriculation in one year. Remit R 1-4-0 for prospectus SUPERINTENDENT, Government Nobles High School Wazir Bldg, Bhendi Bazar Bombay.
A 1557

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK knowing typing and dispatch work on a moderate pay. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required, to THE PRESIDENT, GHATKOPER-KIROL MUNICIPALITY.
A 32078

WANTED— STUDENTS and CLERKS to learn Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand and French at home by Post, and to earn certificates, diplomas and degrees. Apply for prospectus with Four one Anna stamps to:—INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE HANAMAN FALIA, BARODA.
A 32070

WANTED—HEAD CLERK, must be experienced, reliable and hardworking and have full knowledge of office routine. Only those who have had previous experience in a cotton office need apply. Applications should be made in person between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. to GILL & CO., Lloyd Building, Graham Road.
A 32088

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20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erection of Stock Exchange (Part I) at Apollo Street for The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will be received at the office of the undersigned upto 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1929.

Further particulars can be had at the office of the undersigned.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY AND CO.,
F.R.I., B.A. (Lon), etc.,
Architects, etc.

Morarbhai Building,
43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
17th April, 1929.
32089

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER COLUMNS, OR PILLAR WATER CRANES FOR WATERING ENGINES.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Water Columns or Pillar Water Cranes, for watering engines". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
15th April, 1929.
32034

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's office not later than 8th May, 1929, from Medical Graduates for the post of Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The appointment will be temporary in the first instance and will carry an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem. Applicants should furnish the following information:—

(1) Name.
(2) Date of birth.
(3) Caste or sub-caste.
(4) Degrees, qualifications, &c., with dates of obtaining the same and particulars as to previous experience, supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 16th April, 1929.
32094

NOTICE

A GRADUATE, preferably a non-Brahmin, for the post of clerk in this Office on a starting pay of Rs. 70 (Seventy) in the grade of Rs. 30-5/2-80. Applications containing information regarding age, year of graduation, caste, office experience, if any, &c; should reach the undersigned by 27th instant with all testimonials.

(T. F. MAIN),
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 15th April, 1929.
32095

AUCTION SALES.

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AUCTION SALE OF THE UNKNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY STYLED AS "MARINA MANSIONS" AT CHAUPATI.

On Monday the 22nd day of April 1929 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for Sheth NARAYANLAL BANSILAL the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sheth CHATURBHUJ BHAVANIDAS in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of February, 1924, made between the said Chaturbhuj Bhavanidas of the one part and Narayanlal Bansilal of the other part, sell by public auction the following very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the plot No. 1 of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1627 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3005 and Cadastral Survey No. 1520 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2445 (4a and 5a) and Street No. 299a and 301a and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by North East partly by the property of Ramjivan Gajarand and partly by the property of Shivnarayan Surajmal on or towards the East by plot No. 1a. of the said estate of the said estate conveyed to Ganpat Kashinath Mhatre on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road and on the North West by the property of Oosman Jamal.

Further particulars and condtions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NARAYAN DHARU CROSS STREET.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Heptulla Alibhoy and Esufalli Alibhoy and pursuant to the Powers of Sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage. dated 20th March, 1924 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, an Auction Sale of valuable immoveable properties situate at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Narayan Daru Cross Street described in the First, Second and Third Schedules hereunder written, will be held in one lot by Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO. on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of April 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the premises.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Narayan Dharu Cross Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the South side by the said Narayan Dharu Cross Street containing by admeasurement 305 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 642 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 922(1) and Street No. 3 Narayan Dharu Cross Street.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Narayan Dharu Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 641 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 923, Street No. 5-7 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land, together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement—125 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 644 of Mandvi Division and bearing New Survey No. 2100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office 49, Esplanade Road, Fort. Jehangir Wadia Building or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT SEWREE, OPPOSITE CHINA MILL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 68 of 1907 (Rai Zainabai and another vs. Bai Saroobai and others) and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 16th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 3.—All those two vacant pieces of toka land admeasuring together about 3,244 square yards situate at Sewri, bearing Collector's Last Rent Roll Nos. 14384, 14433, Laughton Survey Nos. 1, 2|2371, 2A|2374 and assessed together by the Municipality under Ward No. 1242, Street No. 170, and bounded on the East by the property of Dorabji Cursetji, on the North by the property of Narayan Moroba, and on the South and West by the property of Mr. Noorani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL VILLAGE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagaonwala, Attorneys for Sheth Maruti Kundlik Walloonj, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kashiram Govindji, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1922, made between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Toka land with tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Parel village, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collector's New Nos. A|16773, 16803, A|16803, 16815 and A|16815 and New Survey Nos. 2 A|36, 3 A|36, 5|36, 4|36 and 5 A|36 and Cadastral Survey No. 295 (Parel, Sewri Division), and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" (South) Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 1365.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagaonwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NAWAPADA, BANDRA.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Allibhai Noorbhai, the Surviving Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Rukhanbai, wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Pittalwala, and Mahomed Hussein Allibhai, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd February 1926, made between the said Rukhanbai, wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Pitalwalla and Mahomed Hussein Alibhai of the one part and the said Allibhai Noorbhai and his wife Niamatboo of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land with buildings standing thereon, situate at Nawapada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 794 square yards and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under Old No. 45|908, New No. 44 and City Survey No. 18.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land at Nawapada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 1,085 square yards, bearing Municipal No. 43 and 43A and bearing C. S. Nos. 15 and 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO DAYS
TO SEE
RAMON NOVARRO
NORMA SHEARER

IN THE
STUDENT PRINCE
IN OLD HEIDELBERG
10 PARTS—SPECIAL MUSIC
DON'T MISS IT!
Next Attraction:
The Best British Film ever made
THE RING
Featuring
CARL BRISSON
LILIAN HALL-DAVIS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
8-30 and 10 P. M.
Never will you be more stirred—Every emotion is yours, for this is the Perfect Motion Picture
EMIL JANNINGS
As the Mad Czar Paul
IN
THE PATRIOT
A Paramount Superb Sound Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A story of Imperial Russia before the Revolution.
MY OFFICIAL WIFE
Featuring a Great Cast including
IRENE RICH
CONWAY TEARLE
An Enthralling Melodrama of a woman's vengeance amid the desperate intrigues of Czarist Russia.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
FINAL CONCERT
By
HIRABAI
Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.
Assisted by her Sisters
KAMLABAI & SARASWATI
Also a fine display of Jaltarang by
MASTER DATOO
A special select programme on each day.
Admission :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
INCLUSIVE OF TAX.
Plan Open at the Theatre.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS
AND
DOCUMENT OF DESTINY
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.
N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.	And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

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NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,276
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.	Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office.
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road :
General Manager R. J. DUFF

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age. Functional Incapacity etc. Price :—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
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Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

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Fully illustrated Recipe Book Free
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthul ladh Vantabhaskaram"

Cure guaranteed.
for details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali, Razole (GodaveriDt.) India

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Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated **nerve-food**, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy.

At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.).

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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 16.

May	20.40—.04
July	19.80—.06
October	19.74—.10
December	19.82—.05
January	19.79—.05
Middling Spot	20.55—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 16.

May	19.65—.10
July	19.73—.10
Middling Spot	19.40—.12

NEW YORK.

New York, April 16.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

May	20.42
July	19.84
October	19.74

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	20.39
July	19.81
October	19.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's exports to the Continent	24,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.00—.20
Scinde, Fine	7.25—.20
Scinde, Superfine	7.50—.20
Bengal, Good	6.75—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.00—.20
Bengal, Fine	7.25—.20
Oomra, Good	7.35—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.65—.20
Oomra, Fine	7.95—.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.75—.20
Broach, Fine	9.00—.20
Broach, Superfine	9.25—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

May	17.65—.17
July	17.95—.17
October	18.11—.03
November	18.18—.16
January	18.56—.16
March	18.61—.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.45—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.45—.08
May	10.55	10.51—.09
June		10.46—.08
July	10.54	10.51—.08
August		10.47—.08
September		10.44—.08
October	10.43	10.41—.08
November		10.39—.08
December		10.39—.08
January	10.41	10.39—.08
February		10.40—.08
March	10.44	10.42—08
April		10.43—.08
Middling Spot		10.73—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

LONDON METALS.

London, April 16.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	101
Yellow Metal	79
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	205-1/2

LONDON BISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 16.

Interest, day to day loans	4 p.c.
,, 7 days' market loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
,, ,, 6 months	5-5/16 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 16.

T T Berlin on London	20.47
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	32.73
T T Milan on London	92.66
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.26
T T London on Prague	164.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 16.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	132
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	88-3/8
Conversion Loan	77-3/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/4
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	59-3/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	69-3/8
Consols	55-3/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	93

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 16.

Demand Bills	484.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment quoted Apl/May £8: 5:0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18: 7:6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18: 7:6.

LINSEED.

London, April 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18: 2:6.

Linseed, La Plata c. i. f. ton.—
Shipping/Shipped Hull paid £16:

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18: 15:0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 16.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery paid May/Aug. 28/6-3/4.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery buyers Sep./Dec. 29/1-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality Spot. 17.5/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers April 43/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May 43.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat paid 45/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept., per cwt.	12/1-1/2
Oct./Dec., per cwt.	12/3

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/2.3/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—
Seller d.10-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 16.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	25-13/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 16.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:10-1/4.

HINDU LAW REFORMS

ALL INDIA CONFERENCE

POONA ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR SUGGESTIONS

The Secretary of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association, Poona, writes:—

On behalf of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association formed under the Auspices of the Mimansa Vidyalaya, it is proposed to convene in or about the last week of May 1929 an All-India conference of the Hindu Law Research and Reform Association for considering the following and similar other questions viz:—

(1) To review the work done by the Provincial Committees.

(2) The creation of provincial committees in provinces in which they have not been established.

(3) The desirability of appointing paid workers in each committee to ensure a thorough and satisfactory working.

(4) The reorganization of the central committee in the light of the experience obtained so far and the determination of the ways and means of co-ordinating the activities of the provincial committees with those of the central committee.

(5) The framing of a general constitution of a provincial committee as a rough guide for the provincial committees already existing as well as for the committees to be newly established.

(6) The election of the office-bearers of the central committee viz. (1) President (2) Vice-presidents (3) Secretaries (4) Treasurer (5) Members of the executive committee.

COUNTRY-WIDE PROPAGANDA.

(7) The determination of the lines of propaganda to be carried out by the central and provincial committees in respect of (1) the raising of funds for the association's work (2) the enrolment of new members (3) the enlisting of sympathy of the general public for the cause of the association and the doing of such other activities that may further the aims and objects of the Association.

(8) The establishment of an up-to-date library at the Head Office of the Central Association containing books bearing on the subject. 2. With a view to facilitate the consideration of the above matters you are requested to furnish as early as possible the following material to the central committee: viz. (1) A report stating in detail (a) the work done by your committee (b) list of members (c) the amount of subscription collected (d) list of books and other literature collected by the Committee (e) rules and byelaws (f) and such other information as may bear on the points.

The Central Committee will be much obliged if different provinces will send representatives, making suggestions as to subjects to be discussed by the conference, asking research scholars to be personally present, etc.

Provinces are also requested to send papers that may throw light on the subjects on Hindu Law so that they can be read with advantage before the conference.

Provinces which have not yet established an Association are requested to form such a body, and send us the names of the office-bearers, nature of the work you propose to undertake and such other information as you may deem relevant. You are also requested to send a representative to the conference.

Any further information or the number of delegates likely to attend the conference should be communicated to the Secretary before 28th of April 1929, so that the central body may help the delegates for their lodging, etc.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 16.

Extensive rain associated with thunderstorms has been again fallen in extreme south.

Scattered falls are also reported from Assam and Burma. The western disturbance remains feeble.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Mergui two inches; Rangoon, Yamethin, Mandalay and Shillong a half; Kodaikanal and Coimbatore two; Pamean one; Cuddalore three quarters; Cochin, Madura and Salem a half and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast.—Increase in Assam and extension into East Bengal.—A. P.

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL

36, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta (South-west Corner of Medical College.)

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Perfect Protection

and the final bloom of beauty

Icilma Cream gives cool, soothing protection to the complexion, and has a definite tonic action which stimulates the skin to true beauty. Icilma Face Powder gives a smooth and silken beauty, clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM

Icilma Cream alone contains the marvellous beautifying Natural Water from Northern Africa, supreme as a beautifier. Smooth, light, non-greasy, it is the ideal base for powder, and is guaranteed not to grow hair. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

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Smooth and silky, Icilma Face Powder does not contain the slightest particle of grit. Fascinatingly perfumed with Icilma Bouquet, it will stay on the complexion in spite of the most trying conditions. In two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

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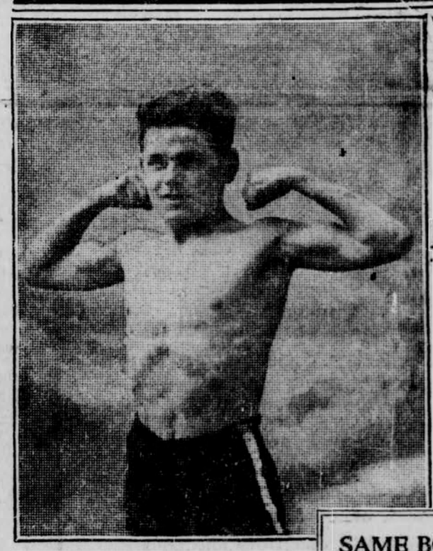

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Decide now to let Sanatogen help you to better Health

THOUSANDS of people—as critical as you—have discovered that their decision, *"I will give Sanatogen a fair trial,"* has changed their whole life.

Where formerly they felt worn and tired, they now enjoy radiant health and abundant energy. They are really and thoroughly healthy again, able to stand the weakening influence of constant heat and tiring work on body and nerves.

Sanatogen revitalizes the whole cell life in your system, it multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles, but its main strength lies in its remarkable influence on the nervous system. That is principally due to the phosphorus which is present in Sanatogen in the exact form in which it exists in the nerve-cells. It is only from Sanatogen — an intricate chemical combination unique in the whole scientific world — that these delicate nerve-cells can best absorb the energising phosphorus.

The result will be new vigour and strong health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day!

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That famous standard work: "The Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics" says:

"In neurasthenia and neuralgic conditions Sanatogen is clearly indicated."

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

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The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

A GREAT BOON TO MOTOR-OWNERS

IF you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car

USE ONLY

GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.

Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.

"Royal Saxon Motor - Body Polish"

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TRADE AND TECHNICAL TERMS

—:o:—

The "Manchester Guardian Commercial", in one of its monthly sections, gives the definitions and explanations of many trade terms about cotton, yarn, fabrics and wool. We give below, to-day, the terms about the first two of the four articles, viz., cotton and yarn, reserving the other two for a future issue:—

COTTON.
RAW.

Bales: The bale of American cotton weighs about 500lb., that of Egyptian 750lb., and East Indian and Sudan about 400lb.

Basis: The difference between the price of futures and that of any particular quality of actual cotton. Basis is usually expressed as points "on" or "off" futures. Thus if futures are at 10.30d. and the price of a particular quality of cotton is 10.75d. (per pound) basis for that cotton is 45 points "on."

Bears (or Shorts): Operators who have sold actual cotton or futures which they do not hold, in the expectation that a fall will take place in the market, thus enabling them to buy the cotton which they have contracted to deliver at a lower price than that at which they sold.

Bulls (or Longs): Operators who have bought actual cotton or futures, which they do not intend to hold, in the expectation that a rise will take place in the market, thus enabling them to sell their purchases at a higher price than that at which they bought.

Futures: A futures contact is a contract for the delivery in a certain specified future month of cotton of a certain specified growth and varying in quality between certain specified limits. Futures are often bought and sold without any intention on the part of buyer and seller either to tender or to accept the actual cotton when the contract matures.

Ginning: The process of separating the lint cotton from the leaf, seeds, &c. which form part of the cotton boll.

Grade: Cotton classified according to grade with reference to colour and amount of broken leaf, cut seeds, and other impurities.

Hedging: A purchase or sale of futures to balance a sale or purchase of actual cotton or cotton goods. If a trader sells futures when he buys cotton he is protected against depreciation in the value of the cotton while it is in his hands—though, of course he forfeits the possibility of profit through an appreciation in value. The farmer "hedges" his crop by selling futures, the merchant "hedges" his purchases of cotton by selling futures, and so on, and by buying back the futures when he sells the cotton he effects an insurance against changes in the price of cotton.

Lint Cotton: The actual cotton used by the mills, as distinct from linters, which are the short fibres which adhere to cottonseed after ginning.

On Call: Cotton is bought on call when the purchaser chooses his own time for delivery of the cotton, price being arranged beforehand at an agreed number of points above or below the price of specified futures contract.

Parity: The parity between two markets is the relation between the quotations for the same months of futures in the two markets. Thus, January futures at New York may be at 20.50 cents and the Liverpool quotation may be 9.75 pence. In this case the parity is 100 (American) points. Quotations are higher at Liverpool than at New York in order to provide for the c.i.f. charges involved in the transport of American cotton to Lancashire. If the parity is narrow, importing into Lancashire will be on a small scale, and vice versa.

Points: Cotton price changes are usually expressed in points, which are 1-100 of the monetary unit used in the different markets. Liverpool quotations are expressed in pence per pound, New York in cents per pound, and Alexandria in Egyptian dollars per cantar. Thus, one point in Liverpool—one-hundredth of a penny—is esuivalent to two points at either New York or Alexandria.

Spot: Dealings in actual cotton as distinct from dealings in futures, and as distinct from dealings in actual cotton for future delivery.

Staple: Staple of any particular sample of cotton is the length of the fibres in the cotton. Staple cotton is cotton of long staple—say with fibres of over 1-1/8in. in length.

Stop-loss Limit: A price-limit set for the closing of a deal in futures in order to cut losses.

Straddle: The straddle involves the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same amount of futures either of two different months in the same market or of two different growths in the same market, or of the same month and the same growth in two different markets, in the expectation of a widening or a narrowing in the difference of prices.

Technical Position: The condition of a market as regards the commitments which the traders in it have undertaken. If many traders have sold for a fall, then the technical position of the market would be such that any inbuence making for higher prices—signs of smaller supplies or of increasing demand—would cause a greater advance in prices than it would have done if the market generally had based its commitments on expectations of an advance. The technical position is said to be healthy when there is no outstanding long or short position to increase or diminish the effect of legitimate considerations of supply and demand.

Tender: Tendering of actual cotton to the purchaser by a seller who has sold futures for delivery at a specified date.

Trade Calling: Traders who have bought cotton on call go into the market to fix the price of their purchases.

YARN.

Bastard: A bastard yarn is harder than a weft but softer than a twist yarn, and is spun on to a cop which is larger than a pin cop but smaller than a twist cop. Used for doubling and reeling.

Beam: A series of thrads or ends run on to a beam, which, when placed in the loom, form the warp of the cloth.

Bundles: Yarn is prepared in bundles for export or for finishing.

Carding: Process by which yarn is made cleaner and less neppy.

Combing: Yarns, after carding, are sometimes combed; the process is similar but more searching, and the resultant yarn is not only free from impurities and short fibres but is also stronger and more lustrous.

Condenser Yarns: Soft, coarse yarns spun from waste; used for making cotton blankets, &c.

Conditioning: Yarn is conditioned by exposure to damp; this adds weight and strength.

Cones: Yarns for the knitting trade are spun on to cones, which are considerably larger than cops for weaving.

Cops: Yarn spun on to a paper tube or some other base; there are different sizes of cops for different purposes, the smallest being the pin cop which is used for carrying the weft in the shuttle.

Counts: Fineness of yarns is calculated in counts. The count is the number of hanks which make 1lb.; the finer the yarn the higher the count.

Doubling: Folding together of two or more threads to make a stronger yarn.

Gassing:—Yarn is passed through gas flames to singe off the fluff. Gassed yarn is used for poplins, &c., where a smooth surface is required.

Hank: The standard hank used in calculating the counts of yarn is 840 yards.

Margins: Refers to the margin between the price received for a yarn and the cost (including allowance for waste, &c.) of the raw cotton used in spinning it.

Mule Yarns: Yarns spun on mule spindles, as distinct from ring spindles. Ring spindles produce more yarn of a given count in a given time, and ring yarns are stronger than mule yarns, but mules produce finer yarns than ring spindles.

Pin Cop (see Cop).

Polishing: Some yarns are polished by means of a brushing process and are used for making bootlaces, &c.

Ring Yarns (see Mule Yarns).

Sewings: Twofold hard-twisted yarns delivered in hanks; used as thread in the Far East.

Thousandweight: Spinners speak of sales as so many thousandweight—i.e., so many thousand pounds of yarn.

Twist: (a) Twist yarn forms the warp of cloth and is spun from stronger cotton than is required for weft; (b) the strength of yarn is greater the greater number of twists per inch it contains.

Twofold: A doubled yarn made by twisting together two threads of single yarn.

Warp (see Beam).

Weft: Transverse threads which pass under and over the warp threads from selvedge to selvedge of the cloth. Weft need not be so strong as twist because it does not have to bear so much strain.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In the share market to-day, jutes opened quiet and unchanged and business was mostly of an inter-bazaar description. As the session advanced, an easier feeling manifested itself. In coals sellers were in a majority with the demand rather restricted. In teas, there was moderate enquiry for a few selected stocks. There was no feature of special interest in the Miscellaneous section, though electric shares were wanted for investment. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: 3 per cent. Government Paper 62/1 small lot; 3-1/2 percent Government Paper 71/12, small lot; 4 percent loan 1960/70, 84/14, small lot; 4-1/2 percent loan 1955/60, 94/6 small lot; 5 percent loan, 1945/55, 103/4, small lot; 6 percent bonds 1931, 102/3 small lot; 6 per cent. bonds, 1932, 104/1 small not; Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, ordy., 149, small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, preference, 91.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpore Cotton, ordy., 31/8; Kesoram, 5/3.

Jutes: Albion, Pref., 126; Anglo-India, 475; Auckland, 339, small lot; Barnagore, 310; Belvedere, 613/8; Budge Budge, ordy., 600, small lot; Cheviot, 32, small lot; Clive 40; Dalhousie 563, small lot; Delta, 697, small lot; Empire, 60/8 small lot; Howrah, 57/12; Hukumchand, ordy., 24/12, small lot; Kamarhatty, 651; Kankinarrah, 551; Kelvin 856/8; Kinnison, 1,105, small lot; Lansdowne, 292, Lothian, 596, small lot; Reliance, 85/4; Union, 780/, small lot.

Coals: Bhulanbararee, 20/14; Burra Demo, 11/10; Burrakar, 14/6; Deoli, 18, small lot; Gopalichuck, 8/12, Talcher, 2/2.

Miscellaneous: Reliance Firebricks, 10/14; Bengal Chemical, ordy., 152; Bengal Chemical, Preference, 9/2; Benares Electric, 12/6; Bengal Telephone, pref., 12; Bhatpara power preferred ordy., 78; Muzaffarpore Electri 12/8; Patna Electric, new issue, 15/4; Shahjahanpur Electric, four annas: Burn and Co., Ordy., 370; Indian Iron and Steel 16; British India Corporation, ordy., 3/6.

Tea: East India, 18/4; Rutema, 14.

Exchange telegraphic transfer was oneshilling five and fifteen-sixteenths pence and demand bills, one shilling five and thirtyone thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

BEWARE OF "TALKIE" HUSBANDS

TELLING TALES ABOUT WIVES

There is an old Greek proverb that runs:

"Beware of the husband who talks."

There is nothing so nauseating as having to listen to a husband's panegyrics about his wife.

I'm not deriding sentiment: I'm condemning insincerity.

Effusiveness and fulsome flattery are never the concomitants of a deep and lasting affection: they are merely the idle words of the hypocritical husband.

STRONG AND SILENT.

Men whose manhood is synonymous with strength of character and sincerity of purpose are always reserved about their emotions.

They do not yield easily to any demonstrations of affection in public. They do not parade their appreciation of their wife as though she were a new model; their regard goes far deeper than that.

In fact, no man ever discusses the woman he loves. Love has a spiritual significance that brings with it a reserve which upholds it dignity and sacredness.

Strip it of that and its value is lessened until it becomes merely a target for the cynical and contemptuous.

The husband who can readily talk of his wife's virtues can just as easily speak of her failings.

Also, that pardading of affetion that wholesale flattery, is only a pandering to his own vanity, a shining in reflected glory. Thus writes Gwendoline Pitkin in The "Daily Mirror."

He hopes that his friends will commend him for his loyalty and envy him for having secured such a wife. Possibly he will assume that they will regard his tribute as a sign of broadmindedness.

The other day, while entertaining a few friends, I listened, out of sheer politeness, to the vapourings of just such a husband, whose wife happened to be an acquaintance of mine.

DUST-THROWING.

He praised her beauty, her ability, her accomplishments as a wife and mother.

He linked his arm in hers with the suggestion that for him she was the only woman in the world.

From the facts in my possession I knew that man to have no conception of love or fidelity: his praise was a sop thrown to his wife in order to still any suspicion.

She believed him and hugged to her heart the wonderful joy of having married a man who so fully appreciated her!

Beware of the Greeks when they bring you presents.

It is the same with these "talkie" husbands!

Not only that; one doesn't expect such stupidity in a husband. It robs him of every spark of manliness. It invites ridicule and possibly a certain contempt for the "perfect wife."

DUAL PERFECTION.

All women love praise from their husbands. It is a craving as natural as it is forgivable; but the art of discriminating between praise and the mere vapouring of an empty heart will save many disasters.

Flattery is an insidious thing, and for a wife to allow herself to become so impressed by her husband's public eulogising of her virtues that she can blind herself to his obvious insincerity simply on account of it is allowing him just the lever he needs to aid his unworthiness.

I used to be impressed by those words of praise coming from fond husband's lips: to-day—save me from those ingratiating little men who give you a lovely world picture of their wife.

There are times when a simple tribute may be indulged outside the home, when a word which denotes undreamed-of affection must bring pleasure to any wife: but such occasions are very rare.

Atmosphere is the thing!

The two people whose marriage is successful radiate a charm which is irresistible; flattery and praise are unnecessary. You know that to each the other represents that perfect man, that perfect woman!

What are words?

And, oh, the exasperating feeling that a man should endeavour to placate his wife with insincere praise that he should so underrate her intelligence as to think that his public declaration of her verties is sufficient excuse for his own shortcomings!

A WORD IN PRIVATE.

Beware of the husband who flatters.

Remember that a whispered word of encouragement, of appreciation in your own home, where no other ears may catch the sound and rob it of its sweetness, is worth more than all the public demonstration in the world.

No affection which can be worn on the sleeve is worth having.

Don't envy the woman whose husband seeks ever to impress you with his wife's charms and her marvellous gifts.

Pity her; one day she will need it.

Film— Enemy of Teeth

To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

1-24-B

Now for a good night's rest

There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

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To have perfect Control against birth without any injury, apply for Catalogue containing various requisites of Birth Control goods with one anna stamp to **BAKULY & CO.,** 12-2, Boloram Ghose St., CALCUTTA.

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sailabhawan, Faridpur.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, April 18.
Dr. Besant's lecture at People's Jinnah Hall, 6.30 p.m. when Mr. [illegible] M. Mehta to preside.
Arrival of the s.s. Viceroy of India with the English mails of April 4.
Big Boxing Tournament, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, April 20.
The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mail sails at 1 p.m.
Boxing Tournament, B. E. S. High School, Byculla, 9 p.m.
MONDAY, April 22.
Intermediate Examination in Commerce and B. Com. Examination results, University Hall 2 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay P.C.C. will be held on Saturday the 20th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Office.

Y.M.C.A. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Y.M.C.A. will be held at the Central Branch, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday, April 25th at 9-30 p.m., followed by a Social Gathering.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sadik, the Secretary of the Mandvi Congress Committee, being the only candidate for the vacant seat in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, is duly declared elected a member of the B. P. C. C.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting will be held, under the auspices of the United Jain Students' Home, in connection with the sad demise of H. H. Sir Bhawamsingji Bhahadur, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Jhalawar, who laid the foundation stone of the said institute and whose sudden death took place on board the s.s. Rampura on the 14th instant. Mr. K. M. Zaveri presided. Friends and admirers are requested to attend it at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday) at the said Home, Peerbhoy Building No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay.

—:o:—

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-12-0 and above aggregating Rs. 47,25,000 were received and accepted in full on Tuesday. Tenders for 9 months' bills at Rs. 96-4-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 96-4-0 were allotted approximately 35-1/2 per cent. The total amount of 9 months' bills allotted was Rs. 10,275,000. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 months' and 3 months' bills are Rs. 96-4-7 and Rs. 98-12-3 respectively.

2. Intermediate 9 months' bills will be issued from 18th April to 22nd April 1929 at Rs. 96-6-0.

3. Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of 3 and 9 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 23rd April. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 26th April 1929. Other conditions as already announced.

"SPECIAL MEETING OF CORPORATION"

In our yesterday's issue a para appeared under the heading "May Day Holiday", with the sub-heading "Special Meeting of Corporation", in connection with the special meeting of the Corporation called to consider whether May 1st should be declared as a Municipal holiday. The date of the meeting was announced wrongly as Thursday, the 18th inst. The correct date for the special meeting is Thursday the 25th inst. and the time of the meeting is, as was stated in the para. viz. 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY FUNCTIONAT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB

The Recreation Club Institute celebrated the 52nd birth day of imame-Zaman His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, by inviting a large number of prominent citizens to a Tea Party in the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday evening. About 250 guests responded the invitations among whom were also Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan, Lt.-Col. J. A. W. Bannerman, Mr. J. C. Nixon, Mr. J. B. Cles, Mr. J. C. Hanning Mr. W. N. Cuthbert, Dr. W. Nunan, Mr. Alan S. Rogers, American Consul, Mr. S. Kurihara, Japanese Consul, Mr. Gulam Ahmed Khan, Afghan Consul, Mon. F. Chalant, French Consul, Mirza, Jelaludin Khan, Persian Consul, Mr. G. Serpai, Italian Consul, Harr Karl Kapp, German Consul, Mr. C. H. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway and Finland, Dr. D. A. DeSilva, Consul, for Portugal, Mr. P. A. Kelly and others.

Mr. Ali Mohmed Maklai, the president of the Recreation Club, after refreshment, in welcoming the guests said:

Much has been said and written about His Highness The Aga Khan who is unquestionably a figure of world wide importance and it is the birthday of this great personage that we have assembled to celebrate to-day. Aside from his being a popular figure in the Western World and a Statesman of international repute, His Higness The Aga Khan enjoys the unique privilege of being the religious Head of the Ismailian Branch of the Mahomedan World. We, the Indian Ismaitees take just pride in acknowledging His Highness as our religious Head, His Highness being the 48th lineal descendent of Prophet Mahomed (May Peace be upon Him) and his son-in-law Hazarat Ali (May Peace be upon Him) who is the acknowledged 'beau ideal' of the Muslim World.

Under the intelligent guidance of His Highness, every effort is being made by the community to provide greater facilities for educational, social and commercial improvement of its members and the progress so far attained has been most gratifying. The devotion of the Ismailis to His Highness The Aga Khan and the deep reverence and honour, which we accord to Him is in keeping with the traditional loyalty of the Ismailees to the House of Prophet Mahomed (May Peace be upon Him.)

A FATAL ACCIDENT

As a result of injuries received while working on the Docks Keshav Bhayaji Shirodkar a middle-aged Hindu developed tetanus and succumbed to it in the K. E. M. Hospital on Tuesday. At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Wednesday the jury returned a verdict of death by tetatnus following an accidental injury received in Nazaralli Amiji & Co., Packers, Victoria Docks.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-4-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.9000 inches (.050 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.009 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.1 degrees (3.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (3.8 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

Novel GermanTreatment
"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science"
Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhoea, Venereal Diseases, etc.
Dr. S. CHOWDRY B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, Dhurrumtala Street, M. Calcutta.

ASTHMA
No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse.
No matter complete or partial.
No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh (Faridpur)

MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE FOR GENEVA

TO SAIL BY END OF MAY

EXCHANGES A. P. POST FOR SEAT IN LEAGUE SECRETARIAT

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Associated Press of India is to be congratulated on his new appointment as an officer in the Information Section of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva. Mr. Chatterjee's connection with the Associated Press began twenty years ago with the establishment of the Bombay Office. He now holds the position of the Director of Intelligence which he is resigning to take up his new appointment. Mr. Chatterjee has been a well-known figure in the journalistic and social circle of this City. He proposes to sail towards the end of May or early in June as soon as all arrangements are complete for his severence of the connection with the A. P. I. We wish him success in new Office which, we have no doubt he will fill with distinction.

ENROLMENT OF INDORE PLEADER

Reference was made in our Indore correspondent's letter published in "The Chronicle" of 9th instant to the enrolment of Mr. Harprasad Bhargava as a pleader. With reference to the statement made in our correspondent's letter we are informed that the enrolment of Mr. Harprasad Bhargava was sanctioned by Chief Justice and by the other two judges of the High Court unanimously; but, after the order of enrolment had been given, some members of the Indore Bar Association passed a resolution to the effect that the enrolment was improper and sent a copy of it to the Officiating Chief Justice with the request that he would withhold the sanad until their deputation had waited upon the Chief Justice.

The reference of the case to the Prime Minister was made at the request of the deputationists and was sent back by him to the High Court with the following order:—"It is not a case in which the Government can ordinarily interfere. The file may, therefore, be sent back to the High Court. From the perusal of the file it appears that Mr. Mulla has cited certain cases in support of the enrolment of Mr. Bhargava. As the members of this Local Bar, who oppose the enrolment, have not been given an opportunity of citing rulings or cases which are opposed to this enrolment or of differentiating between this case and the rulings relied on by Mr. Mulla, I suggest to the High Court that they be given this opportunity. The High Court may pass final orders after the Local Bar has been heard."

SURAT PEOPLES' CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

For the year ending 31-3-1929 this bank has made a net profit of Rs. 21,783-7-11. The directors have recommended a dividend of 8 per cent to the share holders, and those share holders who are dealing with the bank by way of borrowing or placing deposits fixed for twelve months, get a decent sum of Rs. 2250/- for distribution amongst them. The working capital of this bank has gone upto Rs. 9,87,565-14-1.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Early on Tuesday morning the Bombay police found an unknown Hindu aged 45 lying on the Reay Road in a very bad condition. He was removed to the hospital where he died. Pending a post-mortem examination of the dead body the City Coroner adjourned the inquest

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

New York, April 17.

Previous Closing Rate		20.40
To-day's Opening Rate	20.35	20.34
Difference	—.05	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate		20.30
Difference		—.10

Broach Expectation 364 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 17.

Previous Closing Rate	10.51
To-day's Opening Rate	10.48
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.47
Difference	—.04

CO-OPERATORS' TRIP TO JUHU

A PLEASANT FUNCTION

Under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute Bombay, an excursion was arranged to Vihar Lakes on Sunday last. At the moment the management had to make changes as they found it was difficult to accomodate a party of more than 230 persons in a small Dak bunglow at Vihar Lakes. They had therefore to select Juhu as the next pleasant and convenient place.

The guests were all requested to be at Andheri Station between 8-30 and 9-30 a.m. but they began to arrive there from 8 o'clock. The motor busses at Andheri station were busy carrying guests to Juhu beach from 8 o'clock onwards, large number of ladies joined the party, which was thoroughly representative of all castes and creeds. Prominent amongst the guests were Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. R. N. Mehta, Mr. Brelvi, Prof. H. L. Kaji, Rao Sahib Bukle of the Postal Co-operative Credit Society, and Mrs. Bukle, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Desai, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. Varty Mr. Rajagne, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur Valvaker, Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Mr. Madhavlal Bhatt, Dr. Nanak Mehta and Mrs. Mehta and others.

CO-OPERATORS' FLAG UNFURLED.

After tea, light refreshment and music by amateurs, Mr. Girdherlal D. Mehta, Chairman of the Institute, thanked all present on behalf of the Institute for having so enthusiastically co-operated and joined the party. A few words were also addressed explaining the reasons for the change of place from Vihar Lakes to Juhu at the eleventh hour. He then requested Prof. Kaji, to unfurl the Co-operative Flag. Prof. Kaji while so doing explained the meaning of the different seven colours in the flag, and also said that co-operation was the only way for the uplift of India.

Mr. R. N. Mehta then delivered a short speech, particularly dealing with the women's share in the movement, and narrated the work done by women of the Punjab. He appealed to all the women of the Presidency through those present to join Co operation and thus help their sisters in their uplift. He also narrated the causes of the lot of the middle classes and the farmers of India and suggested that the intelligensia should co-operate with them to better their condition.

Mr. P. G. Shasrabudhe (Municipal Corporator) laid stress on the principle of Swadeshi and thrift. These two, he said were the means of uplift of India.

Mr. S. D. Tillu of the Accountant General's Office C. C. Sty, then said a few words about the management of Societies and how to improve the same.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta laid stress on the hard conditions of the middle classes, and appealed all to join the co-operative movement.

Short speeches were then delivered by Messrs. Varty K. C. Desai, Rajagne, and others. Prof. Kaji closing the debate addressed the meeting in a few choice words.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

At about 2-30 dinner was served under the grove of cocoanut trees. All people, irrespective of caste and creed sat in rows. It was a pleasant spectacle to see. After dinner and before the noon tea the guests passed their time in music, a dip in the sea and in different other sports and amusements.

BAD SMELLS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Towards night fall and sometimes during night, our Byculla locality is invaded with a bad stench which it is difficult to locate. There is no doubt the gutters are at fault, and the Municipality are likely to do the needful. What we experience, is the smell of burning tallow which means that some kind of soap or other factory is being clandestinely conducted in the neighbourhood. The attention of those concerned is requested to remove this nuisance the gravity of which need not be emphasised during these days of excessive heat calculated to turn a melody into an epidemic. At any rate the gutters require to be flushed much more frequently and treated with the remedies against stench.—Yours etc.

RESIDENT.

DRAINAGE WORKER'S SAD END

GAS EXPLOSION WHILE WORKING

JURY WANTS EVIDENCE OF CHEMIST TO ASCERTAIN CAUS

The Bombay City Coroner opened on Wednesday an inquest concerning the sad death of Rongya Lakhoo, a Hindu worker employed in the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality. It appeared that while he was engaged in clearing a block which had occurred in a sewer at Wodehouse Road on Monday morning there was a sudden gas explosion inflicting fatal burns upon the deceased. The jury demanded that the evidence of a chemist should be led to explain the cause of the explosion in the sewer which besides killing the deceased had inflicted severe burns on another worker.

Shankar Babaji Savant, a Sub-Overseer in the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality in his evidence deposed that the deceased was a worker in his Department. On Monday morning at about 3 o'clock they were working in removing a block which had occurred in a sewer at Wodehouse Road. There were three manholes in a line on the Road. The block was close to the middle manhole. They had opened up six manholes during the previous night.

The sewer was a pipe nine inches in diameter. At about 12-15 he tested the pipe by means of a chemical paper before starting operations. He then put in a Davies Safety lamp and satisfied himself that no gas was floating in the pipe.

Then he ordered the 'slush' to be removed by means of buckets. After that they negotiated the block by means of iron rods when the block was located they turned round the rods at the point of the block in order to break it up.

The witness said this work was being done under his supervision. When the block was broken up he asked the two men to come up. But as they were coming up there was a sudden explosion and they were pulled out by means of ropes which had been fastened round their waists Both the workers had sustained burns.

"PRECAUTIONS TAKEN".

Witness said explosions of this character were expected and he had taken necessary precautions and had satisfied himself that there was no gas in the pipe. When the block had given away the water from the high level must have rushed down and the pressure probably caused the explosion.

The resident Medical officer of the G. T. Hospital deposed that the deceased died in the hospital on Tuesday night. He was of opinion that death was due to shock following burns.

As the jury wanted the opinion of a chemist as to the cause of the explosion, the inquest was adjourned to Saturday 27th.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Council was held on Saturday last at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, presided. The annual Report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted and the following office-bearers were elected:

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, President
Miss B. A. Engineer, and Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Vice-Presidents
D. S. Savardekar, and Mr. D. M. Vakil, Hon. Secretaries.

DIED WHILE AT PRAYERS

Another case of a Parsi old man losing his life while reciting prayers near the sea was enquired into by the coroner on Tuesday. Only a few days ago an aged Parsi lost his life near Ballard Pier in identical circumstances. In this case, the victim Hormusji Dadabhoy Gorimar (60) was in the habit of going to say prayers at the Alexandra Dock. He went on Friday last to his usual place but did not return home. His body was recovered the next day from the sea. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LAST DAY RUSH AT YOUTH LEAGUE BAZAAR

Boycott Message Carried to Every Home

—:o:—

FIRST OF A SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL SWADESHI FAIRS

The Bombay Youth League Swadeshi Bazar concluded its triumphant career at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall last evening. As anticipated once again the Hall was besieged by an immense holiday crowd of visitors and the Youth League had requisitioned the services of additional Volunteers to cope with the tremendous rush. One special feature of the day was the very large number of lady visitors whose enthusiasm for Swadeshi articles is a fair augury that the Youth League's boycott of British goods and Swadeshi campaign has a very bright future before it.

Once again the biggest sales were those made in the Youth League stall. Miss Mithuben Petit and Mrs. Dadiburjor also had an exceedingly busy time. The Khadi Bandar also had one of their best days. Paris Powder sales were also very heavy and it is pleasant to note that the Proprietors of this concern handed over profits of their sales for the day as a donation to the Youth League. The Hindi Vaste Prasarak Mandali, Messrs. the Krishna Stores whose silks have made a hit, the Aryan Brush factory, Messrs. Ajani Bros, Kale Inks, Patanwala's perfumery, Kamania oils, Katrak Hosiery Works, Havelian Stores, the Effex Manufacturing Company which manufacture face creams, snows and other articles are fast becoming popular, the Handy Perfumery Works whose agarbattis were much in demand, the Calcutta Horn Company all recorded their highest sales during the Bazar.

One of the most arresting stalls in the Bazar was of Mr. Wagh, the well known sculptor whose busts of national leaders were a noted attraction of the show. Particularly the bust of Lala Lajpatrai looked extremely fresh and life-like. The images of Deshbandu Das, Lokmanya Tilak, and Rabindranah Tagore were very striking. Mr. Wagh was the recipient of warm congratulations which he warmly deserved.

Tambe's Health Home daily drew crowds and crowds of visitors who had always a merry tilt at the well-known Meva packets and Butter milk. Tambe's had added one more ingenious drink called "Piyush" which became a great all round favourite.

The 21st Century Restaurant which had become the rendevous of the elite each day and had covered itself with a humorous glory also concluded its brief but bright career. It will always be remembered that all those who had the privilege of "tipping" its elegant waiters and witresses and of enjoying its "Comra" brand ice creams.

We offer the Bombay Youth League our sincere felicitations on its first venture in organising a Swadeshi Bazar and for having managed it with such marked success. We also cannot withhold our admiration to the Youth League's gallant volunteers who spared no pains and stopped at no inconvenience in making the Swadeshi Bazar a glorious success that it has been. We are confident that we are echoing the sentiments of all patriotic Bombay citizens in wishing that the next Swadeshi bazar will not be long in coming and will be as instructive and inspiring as the one that has just been over.

INDIAN STATESMANSHIP ON TRIAL

—:o:—

"Butler Report Will only Tend to Strengthen Unseen Power of Bureaucracy"

MADRAS, April 17.

In an interview to the Press, regarding the recommendations of the Butler Committee, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says that the Butler Committee may nearly be said to have crossed the T's and dotted the I's of the present political tactics. He hopes that the princes will now realise that any progress in any direction can only be achieved by co-operation with the people of their own States and the representatives of British India.

STATEMANSHIP ON TRIAL.

Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar opines that the Indian leadership and statesmanship are now on trial. He hopes that these things will make us more robust and more practical and no longer indulge in the time-worn conventions, phrases and diplomacy.

STRENGTHENING UNSEEN POWER OF BUREAUCRACY.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer in an interview to the "Hindu" regarding the recommendations of the Butler Committee says that, while maintaining the delusion of the Princes about the relationship with the Crown, the Committee's proposals will only tend to strengthen the unseen power of the bureaucracy behind the shadow of the Viceroy.—Free Press.

CARRYING CONGRESS MESSAGE TO ANTYAJAS

LADYSPEAKERS' APPEAL FOR CLEANER LIFE

MR. NARIMAN ON MAN-MAD LAW3

Under the joint auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee a mammoth public meeting of the Antyajas and others was held in the maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills on Wednesday. Antyaja women attended the meeting in large numbers. Mr. K. F. Nariman who presided in his introductory remarks averred that the artificial barriers in the society were all the creation of Man in his arrogance; but before God every one was alike. He then referred to the quarrel over drinking pots in the Corporation and declared the Congress Party would always fight for the rights of the depressed and oppressed classes. He exhorted them to give up drink and take to Swadeshi.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy addresing the meeting explained that the Indian National Congress had in its programme given a prominent place to social justice and equality and before God there was no distinction of caste, class and community.

TAKE TO KHADI.

Mrs. Ratenben Mehta and Mrs. Gangaben Patel of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha addressed the meeting and exhorted the Antyajas to take to cleaner habits of life, to eschew drink and take to khadi.

Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi and S. D. Acharya were amoug the other speakers. The meeting dispersed after 'garba' dance by Antyaja women and disribution of prizes to them on behalf of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal had offered a dozen Gujarati books for the purpose.

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED.

A resolution was also passed congratulating the Hon. Mr. Patel on his courageous and just ruling in connection with the "Bolshie" Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

The volunteers of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee took advantage of the meeting in opening a miniature Khadi Bazar and in enrolling Congress members.

The meeting terminated at a very late hour in the night.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will meet the members of the Muslim Students' Union at a conversational meeting on Sunday, the 21st instant at the premises of the Union, Marina Mansions, Chowpaty. Those desirous of joining should communicate with the Hon. General Secretary of the Union.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1929.

Indian States and Swaraj.

—:o:—

The Report of the Butler Committee, unanimous as it is will not please any of the parties most vitally concerned in its findings and recommendations. The parties concerned are not merely the Princes and the Government of India,—or rather, the British Crown,—but also the people of India, whether British or Indian and their respective Governments. The Report breathes, even in the summary, which is all that has been vouchsafed to us—though the report is stated to have been published simultaneously in India and England on Tuesday,—an air of utter distrust of the Indian people and a Government responsible to them. It lays it down, as a cardinal principle for the governance of the relations between the Princes and the Government of India, that the Treaties and Engagements with the Princes are and have been contracted with the British Crown,—a manifest perversion of the grossest description of Indian history and the spirit of such engagements,—and that, therefore, without the consent of the Princes, the relations with them cannot be and must not be entrusted to a Swaraj Government of India responsible to the people of India! The Indian Princes may have had, in the past, and as a body, numerous grievances against the Paramount Power, and serious injustices to complain of; but, as Sir Sivaswamy Iyer points out in his recent work on the Indian Constitutional Problems, if these grievances and injustices have been there, they have never been of the creation of the Indian people or of any Government responsible to them. If their rights have been denied and their dignities reduced; if their territories have been confiscated and their claims have been denied; if their persons have been insulted and their families maltreated; if their territories have been exploited and their resources wasted,—the Indian Princes, in mere honesty, cannot blame the Indian people for such unmitigated series of injustices, such a hopeless tale of the rule: "Might is Right". Worse offences against the people of British India have been perpetrated under the present system of government. In the same spirit of seeking the benefit of Britain at the expense of India, the present Government have also wrought their will upon the helpless Indian States. And now we find a Committee appointed by them laying it down, at the moment when there might be just a glimpse of a chance for betterment, that the relations with the Indian States shall not be transferred without the consent of the Princes to a Government in India responsible to the people of India! We are inclined to re-edit Shakespeare, and remark: Ambition could not be made of sterner stuff. Even that doctrine might have been tolerated by the Princes, had the natural compensation of such a principle been equally emphatically laid down by the Committee: that the regulation of the relations with the Indian Princes through the Viceroy as distinguished from the Governor-General-in-Council, would be conducted through well-defined constitutional channels. But the Report is quite clear on this point. It is to be an absolute autocracy of the Paramount Power—an autocracy unrelieved even by the Rule of Law or the sanctity of Treaties—by an agent of the British Crown, six thousands miles away. It is open to question if the Princes, as a body, would welcome such a consummation of all their attempts for a better and fuller recognition of their claims, though the fears entertained in some earnest and patriotic breasts about many of the Princes having been so completely alienated from the rest of the Indian people as to mistake this rivetting of their own chains for a kind of betterment of their status, may not be utterly groundless. But if the Princes, as a body, do welcome the underlying principle of this Report, all we can say is: they have made their own bed, and let them now lie upon it. The concession made in respect of independent committees to judge of cases of disputes between the States 'inter se' or between the States and the Government of India is a calculated piece of machiavellism, which, it is to be hoped, will not be mistaken by the Princes as a recognition of their claims. For all such Committees must accept it as a fundamental axiom of their institution, that the Paramountcy of the British must in every dispute be unquestioned and undisturbed. The Committee have quoted with approval the most exacting passage from Lord Reading's letter to the Nizam, emphasising the absolute Paramountcy of the British Government in India; and no further comment is necessary to illustrate their outlook in investigating the case of the Indian Princes and the Government of India.

The Report it may next be noticed, speaks rather of the Princes than of the Indian States much less of the people in those States. Are these people of no count whatsoever in the view of the Butler Committee? Do the Powers-that-be envisage a scheme of things in which the people living under the jurisdiction of these Princes shall be counted as having no right? The suspicion is all the more confirmed when one recalls that the Report does not even dwell on such constitutional governments as may be established in some States. Do the Committee intend to convey that constitutionalism is never to come into the regions ruled under the absolute Paramountcy of the British Crown, by the Indian Princes? Speaking of the Paramount Power's right to intervene in the internal administration of an Indian Prince, the Committee emphasise the obligation on the former to intervene in grave cases of internal misrule; but that is envisaged and emphasised from the point of view of the rights of the Supreme Government, and by no means as a recognition of the claim of the people under the Indian Princes to a modicum of good constitutional responsible government. The people in those States, if they have any ground to complain and if they would redress their grievances must shoulder the reproach of inviting the aid of an outsider in their own internal troubles: whereas, if they could be assured of a reasonable minimum of constitutional and responsible government, they might never think of the intervention of the outside paramount authority to redress their own wrongs. It is evident the people in the Indian States cannot possibly be content with the findings and recommendations of such a Report.

The Report of the Butler Committee, then, evidences complete distrust of the Indian people, whether in British or in Indian India. It is obviously penned under the realisation by its authors of impending changes in the constitution of India; and, while it is yet time, they have sought to salvage, by their recommendations, an impossible and intolerable state of circumstances in connection with the Indian Princedom. Whether the Powers-that-be will immediately accept and act upon these recommendations; whether the line of march indicated in the Report will be immediately crystallised into definite codes of regulations, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the Committee have disowned a part of their own task, inasmuch as they recommend a special committee of experts to consider economic or financial questions in dispute between the States and the Government of India. Stated so generically, the matters economic and financial comprise not merely the States' claim for a share in the Customs revenue of India. A new committee to consider this most vexed question would, it is felt, scarcely add to the goodwill and amity between the Princes and the Government of India. However, since that part of their reference is avoided by the Committee, all we can say for the moment is that the recommendation about manning the Indian Political Department exclusively with graduates of the British Universities is highly suggestive and depressingly ominous. If Indians are never to be admitted into the diplomatic service of their country they must needs resign themselves to the conviction that the Government do not intend them ever to rise to a full status as a self-governing people in all departments of their national life. But will they be so resigned?

Rhetoric and Action.

—:o:—

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has good reason to be indignant against Government. But he need not have been bitter against his comrades as he is when he says: "I am glad the Viceroy has spoken out straight for there were even some attempts to negotiate with him. This is, I suppose, the change of heart and the gesture which Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Indian National Congress have been wanting after the Calcutta Congress. This I suppose is the acceptance of the All-Parties' Constitution by the Viceroy. This, I suppose, is the prelude to an honourable Round Table Conference with the Joint Committee of Parliament." Is not all this rhetoric a little misplaced? We do not know which particular negotiations Mr. Iyengar refers to. But, does he really want to bang the door against all kinds of negotiations? Does he not himself want a change of heart on the part of Government? And is it fair to sneer at a Constitution to which the Congress is for the time being at least pledged? Mr. Iyengar is, however, right in condemning the "luxuries of political, communal and personal differences and even differences in the Congress". It is a pity that differences in the Congress are being re-accentuated as fast as they are composed.

If, since the Calcutta session of the Congress, Mr. Iyengar has discovered a better programme of action to compose differences and lead the country to Swaraj than the programme which he accepted in December last, the country would welcome its announcement. Merely expressing a hope that the Viceroy's action will "blow away all corruptions and weaknesses from our political life and give us more hope and confidence" etc., does not carry one very far. If he has no new programme, it is best for all Congressmen to give an honest trial to the Calcutta programme. If Mr. Iyengar thinks that, if only the Congress had for the second time declared Independence as its goal, other things remaining the same, the Viceroy would not have dared to do what he has done now, he is sadly mistaken. To the Viceroy as to every other Britisher, the sanction behind the demand means infinitely more than the words of the demand. In the last analysis it is the sanction that determines the demand. Easily the best reply to the Viceroy is more intensified boycott of foreign cloth.

Amanullah Making Headway.

—:o:—

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Times of India" for reasons best known to himself, is making frantic efforts to minimise the success of Amanullah and to insinuate that General Nadir Khan does not intend to fight for or support the latter. Perhaps, so far as the correspondent is concerned the wish is father to the thought. Latest authentic reports, however, show that not only is Amanullah steadily making headway towards Kabul but that it will not be many days before Bacha-e-Saqqa will find Kabul too hot for him. According to a Free Press message, Amanullah has not only granted general amnesty to all rebels and their leaders who have taken a prominent part in the present rebellion but has also promised substantial relief in the shape of several lakhs of rupees to sufferers of Jalalabad incendiarism. This magnanimity towards his erring subjects and solicitude for the sufferers are quite characteristic of the man who alone can recreate order out of the present chaos in Afghanistan.

A LONDON LETTER

BY AIR MAIL

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 6.

"Eat more Sugar" or "Eat more Sweets" threaten to become the publicity slogan of the future if some of the suggestions contained in the memorandums submitted by the various enthusiasts of the Sugar Industry of the World to the special sub-Committee appointed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations were to be adopted in the form of a convention by the members of the League. Owing to the over-production of sugar and the present unhealthy competition between Cane Sugar and Beet Sugar the prices have come down and it has been found necessary to appoint this special Sub-Committee to investigate all questions connected with the industry with a view either to increase and stimulate the world consumption or to restrict the output.

COMPETITION FROM BEET SUGAR.

The recommendations of this Committee which met at Geneva on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant, would be eagerly awaited by all the Sugar-growing nations of the world. During the War the supplies of sugar of all the Central European Powers were cut off and as a result of this experience they have found it necessary to foster Beet Sugar industry to make their respective countries self-supporting in times of similar crisis. It is said that cultivation of Beet Sugar is highly beneficial to the agriculture of the country and in order to encourage the Beet Sugar industry these countries have resorted to tariffs and bounties on exports. This partly is responsible for the over-production and the consequent coming down of prices and the Special Sub-Committee has been called upon to explore ways and means of adjusting the relations between the two industries and also adjusting consumption to production.

SUGGESTIONS TO STIMULATE CONSUMPTION.

World-wide publicity to stimulate production is considered by some to be a very good method as it had been tried in the United States of America, Germany, France and Czechoslovakia with a certain degree of success. Others including Dr. H. C. Prinsen Gerligs have advocated the abolition or at least a decrease in the present import duty, excise duty and other forms of direct and indirect taxation as the surest form of stimulating consumption and adjusting it to production. Whatever the recommendations of this Sub-Committee might be, they are not likely to affect India in the same way as it would affect the European countries and Mr. S. N. Gupta, I.C.S., who attended this meeting on behalf of India will shortly return to London.

MR. LINDSAY'S ACTIVITIES.

Before Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay left for India on six months' deputation to act as Joint Secretary in the Commerce and Industries Department of the Government of India he twice went to the Continent on a lecturing as well as an inspection tour of the principal markets preparatory to the establishment of Indian Trade Commissioners' offices in the various towns. Owing to lack of funds the recently formulated policy of the Government of India for increasing direct trading facilities between India and the Continent, I understand, is not progressing as rapidly as was anticipated by the commercial enthusiasts. The first of this series of offices is expected to be opened either at Hamburg or Milan some time next year or so and an Indian from the Civil Service is shortly expected to join the staff of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London to be trained for the post. It is understood that before the gradual opening up of the various offices, selected Indians from the Indian Civil Service would be annually trained in the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

The fall in the exports of rice from Burma has also been engaging the attention of the Government and it is stated that an officer of the Indian Agricultural Department will be employed in London to stimulate the marketting of Indian agricultural products in the West.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR A. CHATTERJEE?

The term of office of Sir Atul Chatterjee as High Commissioner for India in London expires about the end of this year and I understand that he is not, however, likely to vacate the office till the India House which is now in course of construction is completed and the High Commissioner is settled down in the new premises. There is no doubt that his successor will be drawn from the ranks of the prominent public men of the country and it is, therefore, perhaps felt that he as a civilian should continue to retain charge of the Department until everything is settled in the India House in London. Sir Atul has certainly done well during the past and this extension of his term will enable him to continue the good work and give effect to various schemes which he has in view.

MR. USUF ALI'S ADDRESS AT DRESDEN.

During the week-end the International Students' Service held a conference of Indian and European students at Dresden in Germany and it was attended by Dr. S. K. Dutta of the Indian Y. M. C. A.'s; Mr. P. K. Dutt, Educational Advisor to the High Commissioner for India in London; Mr. Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. (Retired); Mr. P. D. Ranganathan, General Secretary of the Indian Students' Union at 112, Gowers Street; Mr. Lionel Aird, Secretary of the East and West Society, and seven Indian Student delegates. Mr. Yusuf Ali who was invited to address the conference on the future of Indian universities traced the history of the ideas which had governed the inception and progress of the University movement in India and emphasised the factors which, in his opinion, might help in the

(Continued on page 9.)

VALUE OF INCREASED INTERNATIONALITY IN SPORT

(BY BERNHARD ZIMMERMANN, Director of the University Institute for Gymnastics at Gottingen.)

The records concerning the IX Olympian Games have been closed. Those who took part in them, whether as performers or onlookers, are convinced that the Amsterdam meeting has done much to consolidate the Olympian principles and their conviction is generally shared throughout the world.

Personally I felt, not merely an expert interest in the various contests, but also a sense of comradeship in the surroundings of neutral sport.

A notable symptom of this neutrality was the fact that, on the opening day, I found myself, as it were quite spontaneously, in a circle of six representatives of different nations. Not one of them had ever met any of the others before, and yet, as soon as the discussion on the prospects of the various nationalities in the games was over we found ourselves exchanging views upon the fundamental idea of sport and its functions as a destroyer of international barriers.

EDUCATIVE EFFECTS.

Those of us who have professionally to do with the training of the masses in sport were agreed that record-breaking is only of value when it is an outcome of general development. The international Olympia exerts deep and comprehensive influences upon the masses of the people. But it takes place only once in four years, and its educative effects in regard to improved performances are felt directly only by the thousands of participants and the tens of thousands of onlookers: whereas the millions of athletes in all climes and countries are affected by it in only an indirect manner. More-

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

Pandit Motilal and Viceroy.

Replying to an address by the Agra Municipal Board, Pandit Motilal Nehru agreed with the Viceroy that the condemnation of the bomb outrage must be unqualified, but also remarked that he could not understand the logic of the Viceroy's dictum that it is no true condemnation if it lays the blame for the crime on all those against whom it is intended. "The plain meaning of this is", Panditji said, "that we must not criticise the action of the Government when we condemn the criminal. In other words, we must say that we are a happy and contented people, thoroughly satisfied with the system of government under which we live." That reminds us of the dictum of Mr. Andrew Carnegie who said: "If a native of India lives in contentment while his country is ruled by foreigners, we despise him.....I do not believe God ever made any man or nation good enough to rule another."

Business and Politics.

Indian businessmen of a certain type are fond of saying that business must be divorced from politics. Viscount Peel does not believe in such an unnatural divorce. Speaking at a luncheon at the London International Association for the protection of trade, he referred to the impending political changes in India and said: Such changes must be considered most carefully by those who wished to do business with Indian businessmen, and they must take a well-informed interest in the affairs of India." But British businessmen did not quite need this advice now or in the 17th century. They can safely leave many things to their comrades in office in India, but yet take a sufficiently keen interest in Indian affairs to pull the wires from London. Viscount Peel himself would not have been invited to the luncheon if he were not a Secretary of State for India.

Waning Confidence.

Viscount Peel added that the Indian market was "so vastly greater than the Russian that it is really worthwhile giving it notice." The comparison between the two markets is interesting, but something more than magnitude is worth noticing if either market is to be anything like a permanent one. Sir Basil Blackett, speaking at a dinner at the New Zealand Association, said he was glad to be away from India and that Indian confidence in Britain was waning. The Indian market is certainly very large but not too large for Indian goods, and it is also getting shy of British goods.

Physical Culture in College.

Though there is still much more talk about physical instruction in schools and colleges than actual practice, it is safe to infer that Indian educationists are beginning to realise the importance of physical culture. The Calcutta University is said to be "contemplating" the starting of a central gymnasium. A central gymnasium is certainly necessary for training instructors, but if it is only a substitute for a gymnasium in each and every college affiliated to the University, it is only a make-believe. A college without a gymnasium and a play-ground should be regarded as much a fraud as a college without a laboratory or a library.

A Rare Privilege.

Mr. F. W. Bill, President of the National Union of Journalists, has suggested to Parliament the desirability of introducing a Bill regulating Pressmen's working days and holidays and conferring a statutory right to compensation for displacement in the event of a transfer of proprietorship. Such a measure, Mr. Bill says, would do no harm to anyone but would be of enormous benefit to every working journalist. There is no doubt of the enormous benefit to working journalists. The Bill need not be very ambitious but will afford journalists a facility enjoyed by even fatcory workers in respect of holidays. And, if the Bill is accepted by Parliament, the argument of dissimilar conditions need not be advanced against a simliar measure in India. An Indian journalist would appreciate an extra holiday as a very rare privilege.

A Thought For The Day.

"Never stifle conscience. .....

Never try to displace that judge who never leaves his seat, but sits moment by moment weighing every thought and act in the balance."

—EDWARD CLODD.

AMANULLAH HOLDS OLIVE BRANCH

AMNESTY TO ALL REBELS

Discourages Use of Airplanes in Quelling Disturbance

MOSCOW WARNS TEHRAN

Persian Govt. Asked to Take Measures Against Designs on Afghan Integrity

PESHAWAR, April 16.

It is learnt that Amanullah Khan has granted general amnesty to all rebels and their leaders who took prominent part in the present rebellion in Afghanistan.

Amanullah Khan has also promised substantial relief in the shape of several lacs of rupees to sufferers of Jalalabad incendiarism.

At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, the Red Crescent Society had made over to the Chief Commissioner, North Western Frontier Province, for his inspection originals of "firmans" received from the Afghan Government regarding the sending of a medical mission to Kandahar.

The situation in Tirrah remains the same. Mullah Mahmud Akhunzada controls the situation and hold the Shiahs at bay at many points of vantage.—Free Press.

RESTRICTED USE OF AEROPLANES

AMANULLAH'S HUMANITY

PESHAWAR, April 16.

It is stated that Amanullah Khan has 28 aeroplanes in his possession; and though he can destroy his enemies easily he wishes not to ruin his country and has been trying to capture his enemies alive.

Sardar Inayatullah Khan is stated to have arrived with a small force somewhere near Kabul.

The office of the British Legation on return from Kabul has been situated in Peshawar City and was to be abolished, but now it is stated that it will remain in Peshawar for at least six months more.—Free Press.

BACHA WILLING TO GIVE UP THRONE

"Akali" learns that Bacha-e-Saqqa has sent the following letter to General Nadir Khan:—"I am quite willing to give up the throne of Kabul if only you give up siding with ex-King Amanullah. The reason for my hostility to him is that he wants to destroy Islam. If the ex-King agrees to lay aside his hostility to Islam, then I have no objection to submit to his authority".—(Roznama-e-Khilafat").

NO NEWS OF BACHA

PESHAWAR, April 17.

News from Kabul states that that a large number of Hazara warriors are gathering near Kabul. Shops have been closed and inhabitants are deserting the place. Nothing had been heard of Bachae-e-Saqqa. It is reported tha the is locked himself up in his Palace.—Free Press.

NO RAIDS IN AFGHAN TERRITORY

TEHERAN, April 16.

There was a warm debate in the Medjliss to-day over an article in the "Moscow Wireless" stating that Persia, under British instigation, was planning usurpation of Afghan territory. The acting Foreign Minister, contradicting the statement, said that Persia would maintain her neutrality and her friendship towards the Afghan nation, but had taken necessary steps to stop Afghan raids into Persian territory.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S WARNING TO PERSIA

LONDON, April 16.

Moscow.—A semi-official statement says that in connection with certain developments indicating the alarming condition on the Persian-Afghan frontier, M. Karakhan, Assistant Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has informed the Persian Ambassador that the Soviet cannot remain indifferent to the attempts to infringe the integrity of Afghanistan. He has requested the Persian Government to take measures against designs of irresponsible circles in Persia.—Reuter.

CAN POLICE REPORTERS BE TURNED OUT FROM PUBLIC MEETINGS?

Calcutta Judge Unable to Decide the Question

GETS OUT OF EMBARRASSING SITUATION BY REFERRING PAPERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE

CALCUTTA, April 17.

An echo of Sjt. Subas Bose's visit to Rajshahi in the early part of 1928, was heard before Justice M. N. Mukerji when the Advocate-General moved on behalf of the Crown that the rule issued by His Lordship in favour of Sjt. Surendra Mohan Moitra and other Congress leaders, calling upon the District Magistrate of Rajshahi to show cause why their convictions should not be set aside.

In this case Sjt. Moitra and others were fined Rs. 50 each for obstructing Police reporters taking down notes of the proceedings of a public meeting addressed by Sjt. Subas.

CROWN'S CONTENTION.

The Crown contended that the issue involved, namely, whether the Police reporters have such powers and whether the public can turn them out was a matter of importance, both to the Police and to the public. His Lordship refused to grant the prayer observing that he would not pause to consider why such an application was made by the Crown, but he found himself in an embarrassing situation when he saw one of the parties unsatisfied with his decision. Hence he had proposed to send back the papers to the Chief Justice to relieve him from his embarrassing situation.—Free Press.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS CONDEMN VICEROY'S ORDINANCE

PESHAWAR, April 16.

At an extraordinary meeting of Khilafat volunteers held last night, with Mohammed Usmankhan Salarajaish of the Frontier Province in the chair, a resolution was passed, among others, condemning the policy of the Viceroy in promulgating an ordinance in connection with the Public Safety Bill, and congratulating the Hon. Mr. Patel on his brave ruling.—Free Press.

MORE "RED" BOMBSHELLS!

Found in Delhi Editor's Mail Bag

MESSAGE TO OPEN EYES OF GOVT. AND YOUTH OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, April 17.

A long letter written in pencil and signed by one "Gajaraj, Secretary or Wars' of "Real" Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, Delhi Branch, Delhi, dated Delhi 14th April, and bearing the post-mark of Delhi, was received by the Editor, "Hindustan Times" yesterday morning. The writer states that a copy of the letter has been addressed to the Viceroy as well.

It begins with "God and the Soviet Guide Our Way. A message to open the eyes of the British Government and the Youth of India."

A SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

The writer alleges that the Assembly bomb-outrage and the resultant injury to Sir B. Dalal was not the the work of the Hindustani Socialist Republican Army, which has hitherto ordered its soldiers not to do anything, but the work of the Government. He however states that the Army will commence its work shortly, and for this purpose it has started recruitment in the country.

WARNING TO SUPPORTERS OF GOVERNMENT.

He then makes a long appeal to youths, and promises, so far as Indians are concerned, that no harm will be done to them, but warns those Indians who support the Government against getting "what they deserve."

The letter threatens that a great revolution will take place in India. It closes with the words "long Live Revolution."—Free Press.

LAHORE BOMB FINDS

A. P. VERSION CONTRADICTED

ARRESTED PERSONS NOT MEMBERS OF NAUJIVAN BHARAT SABHA

LAHORE, April 17.

The General Secretary, Naujivan Bharat Sabha of Lahore, informs the Associated Press that Bhagwati Charan in whose house bombs, etc., were discovered by the police and the three persons who have been arrested are not members of the Sabha. The Associated Press learns that Sukhdev, one of the three persons arrested, is not a student of the Sanatan Dharma College.—A. P.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SHANTUNG

WITHDRAWAL TO BE POSTPONED

LONDON, April 16.

Tokio.—It is reliably learned that Government has decided in favour of postponement of the withdrawal of troops from Shantung.

MAHATMAJI LEAVES FOR GUNTUR

BEZWADA, April 17.

Mahatmaji arrived here yesterday night, after visiting about ten places and receiving purses aggregating to Rs. 7,000. He stayed in Kaikuluf yesterday morning where he addressed a huge meeting, exhorting them to wear khaddar, boycott foreign cloth, give-up drink, remove untouchability and settle disputes among themselves without going to law courts.

Mahatmaji left Bezwada for Guntur this morning accompanied by Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah Pantulu.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI'S TOUR

BEZWADA, April 16.

Mahatmaji leaves Bandar this morning for Kaikalur and after resting at Bezwada for the night, proceeds to Guntur on the morning of the 17th.—Free Press.

HUNGER TRAGEDY

Driven to Desperation

FATHER KILLS CHILDREN AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Bahraich where Shah Mohomed Jogi, father and supporter of a family of 19 members, driven to desperation by hunger, one morning, after the wife had left the house, took a chopper and killed his sons aged 5 and 1-1/2 and jumped into a well with the chopper, and was rescued by neighbours.

Jogi was sentenced to transportation for life by the Judge who recommended mitigation of sentence.—Free Press.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER

WASHINGTON TREATY RULES LIKELY TO BE REVISED

LONDON, April 17.

New York.—The new German cruiser "Ersatz Preussen" may necessitate a revision of the Washington Treaty Rules governing the ship design. This is stated in a bulletin issued by the United States Navy Department drawing attention to the performance of the so-called pocket battleship which, it declares has a fighting strength greatly superior to that of tenthousand-ton cruisers of the treaty class. It points out that "Ersatz Preussen" will have a fuel capacity for continuous voyage of ten-thousand miles at twenty knots which is beyond the possibilities of any other vessel afloat and she is faster than any existing battleship: "It is difficult to see how any vessel except a battle-cruiser could deal with it."—Reuter.

STAGING ANOTHER BARDOLI IN DASKROT

ENLISTMENT OF SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS IN FULL SWING

AHMEDABAD, April 17.

The Daskrot Taluka Congress Committee has planned a campaign of satyagraha on the lines of the Bardoli satyagraha. It has issued orders for closing the doors on the arrival of revenue officers for attachment such arrival being intimated in each village by beat of drum.

Arrangements have been made for keeping buffaloes outside the houses in a central place. Volunteers are being enlisted for carrying on the Satyagraha campaign.—A. P.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

IMPORT AND EXPORT FIGURES

LONDON, April 16.

The President of the Board of Trade stated that imports from Russia to this country for the last twelve months amounted in round figures to twenty-one and a half millions sterling. Exports from this country to Russia amounted to £2,700,000 and re-exports to £2,084,000.—B. O. W.

BRITISH AEROPLANES FOR RUSSIA

LONDON, April 16.

Rugby—Mr. Locker Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in reply to a question that he understood that negotiations had taken place between the Soviet Government and British aircraft company with a view to supply to Russia a considerable number of aeroplanes. No license was required to export aeroplanes from this country. If, however, the aeroplanes were fitted with any armament such as machine-guns or machinegun mountings, license would be required before that armament could be exported. No application for license to export such material to the Soviet Government had been received recently. It was not the policy of the British Government to impose restrictions upon the export of civil aircraft to foreign countries.—B. O. W.

M. L. C. IN DIVORCE CASE

Adultery Charge Proved

CALCUTTA COURT ORDERS DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Mr. Justice Costello to-day granted a "decree nisi" of dissolution of marriage in favour of the wife, Mrs. Florence Campbell Forrester, against the husband, Mr. John Campbell Forrester, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, councillor of the Corporation, and merchant.

His Lordship found the respondent guilty of adultery with the woman whose name was given by the respondent as Mrs. Dodds.—Free Press.

TAGORE IN CANADA

TALKS ON "PHILOSOPHY OF LEISURE"

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A private cable states that poet Rabindranath Tagore landed in Canada in the morning of April 6, and addressed the same evening a conference of the National Council of Education. The poet is expected to deliver another lecture on "The Philosophy of Leisure" during the session of the Conference at Vancouver in the second week of the month.—Free Press.

TARIFF WALLS IN U. S.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

NEW YORK, April 16.

President Hoover in his message to the special session of the Congress has stressed the need for changes in tariff.

The President at same time disclaimed any intention to discriminate against foreign goods and justified his proposal on the grounds of necessity for equalising the home and foreign products costs.

The President also advised the extension of the principle of protection to farm produce and the appointment of an agency to market the products on economic lines.—Free Press Beam Service.

SAVIDGE CASE ECHO

POLICE CHIEFS AWARDED DAMAGES

LONDON, April 16.

Jury have awarded £100 damages to Major-General Sir Wyndham Childs and Brigadier-General Sir William Harwood, formerly the assistant Commissioner and Commissioner, Metropolitan police against the "New Statesman" for libelling these two police officers. The alleged libel was contained in the newspaper's comments on the appointment of a commission under Lord Lee's chairmanship to enquire into police methods following disclosures in Savidge Case.—Free Press Beam Service.

LIBERTY OF POST OFFICE

CAN OPEN PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL'S LETTERS

LONDON, April 16.

The Under-Secretary to Home Department admitted in answer to a question by Mr. Ernest Thurtle that the Post Office was empowered in the interest of the State to open letters addressed to private individuals.—Free Press Beam Service.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" MISHAP

AIRMEN SUE NEWSPAPER FOR LIBEL

SYDNEY, April 16.

The adventure connected with the aeroplane "Southern Cross" will shortly figure in courts here. The "Guardian" commenting on the discovery of the missing airmen observed, "while the airmen reported missing and the search for whom was so widely advertised landed on mudflats only 30 miles from Port George they made no attempts to walk to the port". "Elsewhere", added the paper. "The Southern Cross" mishap will be regarded as "comedy".

The airmen concerned are now suing the paper for £20000 damages.—Free Press Beam Service.

WAR ON POISON GAS AND AIR BOMBS

Soviet Scheme Before Disarmament Conference

FRANCO-JAPANESE OPPOSITION

LONDON, April 16.

Geneva.—In the Disarmament Committee M. Litvinoff declared that the Soviet's scheme of disarmament was the only practical one. The Chinese delegate outlined a scheme for the abolition of compulsory military service. Count Bernstorff hoped that the German delegation would not leave Geneva before a solution was reached on the outstanding points, namely, effectives and war material of land and sea forces. The Committee adjourned till April 17th, after agreeing on the agenda, under which the draft convention for proportional reduction of all armaments will be the first item discussed.

SUCCESS FOR SOVIET DELEGATION.

The result of the discussion is a success for the Soviet Delegation, inasmuch as the Soviet plan will be the first subject to be taken up for discussion.

The Turkish scheme for disarmament, which has been issued provides for fixing the maximum of effective forces required for the defence by each Great Power. The States possessing forces above the maximum must reduce them, but the States with forces below the maximum are not to be allowed to increase their forces.

Geneva.—In the Disarmament Committee, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, urged the examination of the Turkish plan for disarmament on the basis of equality with other schemes.

Mr. Hussein Khanala, Persian Minister in Paris, emphasised the importance Persia attached to the reduction of armaments.

M. Litvinoff then outlined the Soviet disarmament scheme providing 'inter alia' for the abolition of bombing aeroplanes and dirigibles and destruction of all bombs that can be dropped from air, the manufacture of which should be prohibited. The scheme also provides for the prohibition of chemical warfare and he destruction of poison gas factories.

Mr. Sato (Japan) was of opinion that the Soviet scheme went beyond the frame-work o the Commitee. M. Bernstorff urged that Committee should take into account useful Russian suggestions M. Massigni (France) contended that the Soviet plan was impracticable.—Reuter.

REMAND IN MEERUT CASE TO-DAY

NO DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEFENCE

BOMBAY BARRISTER TO DEFEND MR. JHABWALLA

MEERUT, April 17.

The Associated Press representative in the course of an interview with Mr. Jyotiprasad, the local Congress leader, elicited the information that no definite arrangements have been made for the defence of the accused in the case of alleged conspiracy, chiefly owing to lack of funds. The response to the appeal issued by the Defence Committee from Delhi, he said, has so far been inadequate.

He said there was no serious complaint about the treatment of the accused except that some are still being confined in solitary cells.

Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, Bar-at-Law, Bombay, who has been briefed on behalf of Mr. Jhabwalla, one of the accused, had a long interview with his client in the jail.

It is understood that a bail application will be filed to-morrow on behalf of Mr. Jhabwalla.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PESHAWAR, April 17.

The son of Huzrat Sahib of Chhorbazar near Jalalabad who is staunch supporter of King Amanullah has arrived here and is staying with Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, the Afghan Trade Agent. He is the bearer of some important letters offering allegiance by the people of the Eastern Provinces to King Amanullah. He will shortly go to Kandahar. His father was a pir of the late Amir Habibullah Khan.—Free Press.

PESHAWAR CITY, April 17.

NADIR KHAN ON MARCH TO KABUL.

The latest news from Gardez about the activities of Field Marshal Nadir Khan indicates that the Field Marshal has started on his march towards Kabul with a fairly good following comprising Jajis, Mangals, Jadrans, and Ahmadazis. He is believed now to be only about 35 miles from Kabul.

Sardar Mohammad Husham Khan, brother of General Nadir Khan is still in Jalalabad. It is believed that the Eastern Provinces of Afghanistan will not side with any claimant to Kabul's throne, but will be content to accept as their ruler who ever comes out victorious in the end.

A caravan bringing a huge consignment of carpets furs etc. from Kabul and escorted by Shinwaris has reached Landikotal to-day and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

TRAIN COLLISION

10 Persons Killed Several Injured

LONDON, April 17.

The Paris-Amsterdam express collided with a goods train this morning outside the Brussels station.

Ten dead bodies have been recovered while the total of injured is yet unknown. The victims were pinned under the wreckage.—Free Press Beam Service.

ENGINE DRIVER UNDER ARREST

LONDON, April 17.

It has, now been established that eight persons were killed and 21 injured as a result of the Express disaster. The engine driver of the Express has been arrested, because he is said to have overrun signals.—Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM DOMINIONS

LONDON, April 16.

The Australian and New Zealand Labour parties have cabled to the British Labour Party wishing the latter success in coming general elections.—Free Press Beam Service.

PLOT AGAINST PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

CHARGES AGAINST EX-PREMIERS AND EX-MINISTER

LONDON, April 16.

Lisbon.—It is officially announced that ex-Premier Antonio Maria Dasilva and a number of others are concerned in a plot against Government. Police have arrested ex-Premier Domingos-Pereira, and ex-minister Daniel Rodrigues is wanted by police in that connection. Rumours of a monarchist plot are denied; and it is declared that the army and navy support Government.—Reuter.

POWERS OF VICEROY IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION,

He Should Represent Crown in all Dealings with States, says "Times"

—:o:—

LONDON April 17.

The "Times", commenting on the Butler Committee's report, refers to the demand of British Indian politicians that the Imperial Government should assign rights and obligations, as Paramount Power over the Indian States, to the future Indian Government. Of this singular assumption, that the plain rights of States and their rulers are to be treated by any British Government as minor assets, to be sacrificed as a political bargain, it is perhaps sufficient to say now that it must not be allowed to obscure the advantages, indeed the necessity, of closer co-operation between the two great divisions of India. The paper considers that the suggestion that the Viceroy should represent the Crown in all dealings with the States has closer advantage, and need not alarm the advocates of Dominion Status. A certain analogy already exists in the Union of South Africa, where the Governor-General of self-governing Dominion is also the high Commissioner for Protectorates. The paper concludes that the great problem of the States is bound to be an important factor in the decisions the Imperial Parliament will soon be called upon to take regarding British India.—Reuter.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR DEAD

LATE HON. NAWAB NAWABALI CHAUDHURY

DARJEELING, April 17

The Hon. Nawab Nawabali Chaudhury Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. Member Executive Council Bengal, who had an attack of pneumonia, expired early this morning at his house "Eden".

His body will be taken to Dhanbari (Mymensingh) his native place for burial. The funeral procession will start to-morrow morning from his house to the railway station.

The Governor-in-Council had directed all offices in Bengal to be closed to-day as a mark of respect. —Free Press.

LIFE SKETCH OF NAWAB ALI CHOWDHURY

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A Gazette Extraordinary reviews the career of Nawab Ali Chowdhury Vice-President of the Executive Council who died at Darjeeling this morning. It states that the late Nawab was born at Natore in 1863. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1906. He was a member of he Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The title of Nawab was conferred on him as a personal distinction at the Coronation of 1911. In 1918 he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1916 to 1920. He was appointed a Minister in 1921 and held the post for three years. Being returned to the Council again he was appointed Minister once again and held that office for a short period. The title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred on him in 1924. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1925.

Government express sympathy with bereaved family and place on record their high appreciation of Nawab's services to the State.—A. P.

Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and gravel are too often suffered unnecessarily. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. They need the special strengthening help of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,164, Calcutta.

RADIUM IN MEDICAL USE

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY

LONDON, April 16.

Mr. Churchill Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons to-day that the report of the sub-Committee of the Committee of Research on radium would be issued immediately. The report dealt with the national requirements for radium in medical treatment and for the purpose of physical research, and with the possibility of developing new sources of supply. The sub-committee expressed the opinion that in order to meet the requirements of England, Wales and Scotland twenty grammes of radium in addition to the stocks already available, or likely to be available shortly for general medical use, should be acquired within a specified period before the end of 1930. The Sub-Committee recommended that the necessary sum to provide this was estimated at two hundred thousand sterling, and should be raised by a public appeal to which the Government should contribute pound for pound. The Government had accepted the financial recommendations of the sub-committee and would be prepared to contribute from the public funds up to a maximum of one hundred thousand sterling, one pound for every pound subscribed.—B. O. W.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S SUCCESSOR

NAWAB OF CHATARI TO BE MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

The "Pioneer" writes:—

It has been rumoured in various quarters that when Sir Mahomed Habibullah eventually retires from the Viceroy's Executive Council a successor will be found by the promotion of the Nawab of Chatari, the present Home Member of the United Provinces. The question may asked as to why rumour should be busy with the name of the Nawab as a possible member of the Viceroy's Council. That question we do not pretend to be able to answer but we merely record the fact that the Nawab has been very freely mentioned in that connection and it is evidently desired in certain quarters that he should follow in the footsteps of Sir Mahomed Haibullah.

Baliwala & Homi

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LABOUR DAY FOR INDIA

ALL INDIA HARTAL ON MAY I.

SUGGESTION TO A. I. C. C. TO PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSIVE MEASURES

Dr. J. N. Choksey and Mr. Sadik, a member and a Secretary, respectively of the Mandvi District Congress Committee have sent a letter to the Secretary, A.I.C.C. requesting the latter to issue an appeal to the country to observe 1st. of May as "Labour Day" and organize All-India Hartal on that day as protest against the Viceroy's Ordinance and other repressive measures.

WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE OWNER IN MONETORY TROUBLE

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S DECREE

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Mr. Justice Buckland granted a preliminary decree for closure in favour of the Prudential Assurance Co. against Mr. J. C. Galstaun, the well-known race-horse owner, in respect of the Galstaun Mansions and other properties which were mortgaged with the Assurance Co. for £500,000. This amount was lent by the company to Mr. Galstaun on the security of his mansions, which were further mortgaged with the Imperial Bank for Rs. 15 lakhs and Avatoon Stephen and others for Rs. 40 lakhs. If Mr. Galstaun failed to pay the principal by a certain date after order stated was passed.—Free Press.

LIVING ON PROFESSIONAL BEGGARY

WOMAN SENT TO JAIL

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Lakshmoni a mother, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Children's Act, for sending her ten-year old daughter with her infant brother to solicit alms by exposing the latter. The girl and baby were taken charge of by the Society for the Protection of Children, who had launched the prosecution.—Free Press.

FLOGGING PENALTY AGAINST WHITE FARMER AGAIN SUSPENDED

LONDON, April 17.

Pretoria.—Flogging penalty in the case against farmer Nafte has again been suspended. Official application was granted by the Supreme Court to defer the lashing until this evening to enable the application to be made to Justice Solomon to review the matter.—Reuter.

SMALL-POX IN LONDON

LONDON, April 17.

There are now 202 cases of small-pox in London. Also, eleven "suspects" are under observation. There have been no further victims of the infection contracted on board the Tuscania, the number of these cases remaining at twelve. Tuscania cases are of a virulent type but most of the others are of a milder type.

SUSPECT REMOVED TO MEERUT

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Mr. Sibnath Banerji, an accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case who was undergoing imprisonment in the Dacca Jail, it is understood, was taken to Meerut by the Punjab Mail, last Sunday, under strong police guard.—Free Press.

ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONDON, April 16.

The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield will to-morrow believe Admiral Sir Hubert Brand as Commander of the Atlantic Fleet. Other appointments are: Rear Admiral Colin Maclean will relieve Rear Admiral Tweedie as Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtse to date from August and Rear Admiral Dunbar Lee Smith will relieve Rear Admiral Grace as Rear Admiral Commanding Submarines to date from September.—B. O. W.

Hal (Belgium), April 17.—It is hitherto known that seven persons have died and a numer of others injured as a result of the collision between the express from Paris and a goods train.—Reuter.

THE PRACTICE OF EUGENICS

PRESERVATION OF THE RACE

If asked what our Government could do in the present state of public opinion in the way of Eugenic Reform, I must admit that but little is, now possible. Many of your readers will agree as to the advisability of the prevention of parenthood by mental defectives, and also that the best method of attaining this end is by maintaining them in comfortable quarters, the sexes being kept apart. But do they know how much remains to be done in this direction? The number of defectives under the Mental Deficiency Act in institutions was not long ago officially estimated at about 20,000 whilst those for whom provision was then required numbered nearly 40,000. The latter figure being one which more recent investigations indicate to be "wholly inadequate." Those who wish to see more done, but who do not raise a little finger to aid in the promotion of reform in this direction, are they not in a measure responsible for the existing condition of things. In a democratic country no voter ought to throw the whole blame on the Government until he has used his own influence to the utmost. Thus writes Leonard Darwin, in "Manchester Guardian."

The most practical steps which could now be taken in order to safeguard our race in the future would be the widespread dissemination of certain truths, together with the awakening of that moral force without which this knowledge would be useless. But what are these truths which we hold that all should know?

INHERITANCE.

Every workman ought to realise the many unperceived ways in which he is now being seriously damaged by such of his fellow-workers as are idle or inefficient. Next in importance would be a widespread knowledge of the main facts concerning natural inheritance. It has been said that our scientific information on this subject is not very substantial, but as one who has had problems concerning heredity in his mind for over half a century, I marvel at the progress which has recently been made. Students of these questions now acquire an unalterable belief that all natural qualities are inherited, a natural quality being any difference between two individuals which is not directly due to differences in external circumstances.

It should here be noted that to say that a quality is inherited does not imply that if seen in a parent it is sure to reappear in his offspring. All that is necessarily meant is that if a large number of persons are selected because of an excess in any natural quality, that quality will also be found in excess, though not to the same degree, on the average amongst their offspring. If parenthood is generally prohibited amongst those in any way naturally inferior, the next generation will certainly thus be benefited, a fact proved by numerous investigations. The whole theory of heredity has, moreover, been marvellously confirmed by the microscopic examination of the very germs of life. We eugenists can now bring the war into the enemy's quarters, and ask for a single carefully controlled experiment which indicates that a natural quality is not inherited in this sense.

Another truth as yet very imperfectly appreciated by the public is as to the wide differences which exist between the natural qualities of different individuals belonging to the same species. Scientific students come to accept as an indisputable fact that we all differ very greatly amongst ourselves at birth in regard to our bodily and mental potentialities.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

In connection with these scientific beliefs, let us now consider how habitual criminals should be treated. It follows from what has just been said that in such questions there are always two factors to be considered the man's surroundings in the past and his inborn predispositions. The criminal may come from a very bad home or may meet with exceptional temptations whilst not being exceptionally highly endowed by nature with such qualities as would keep him straight; or he may be so badly endowed with these natural qualities as to be certain to fail sooner or later; or he may be in an intermediate position between these two extremes. There is in fact no one definite type of criminal. When a crime is committed nature and nurture are always both, more or less, to blame, though we cannot now decide how to share the blame between them. We may, however, be certain that the natural dispositions of criminals are on the average inferior to those of honest men, and that to lessen the number of the progeny of the criminal classes would result in the next generation being on the whole somewhat less tempted to crime.

Those who believe that crime is entirely due to bad surroundings are led to advocate the removal of children from criminal homes, and, undoubtedly, this policy would have certain beneficial effects. There are, however, many objections to such a proposal. To be completely effective, the parents must be robbed of every child soon after its appearance. The cost would be great, because little could be recovered from these criminal households. The point which weighs most with me is, however, one which has thus far almost entirely escaped notice, and that is that the result would be the issue of more children from bad homes; a serious evil if their natural qualities would be, as we hold, below the average. All the reasons for this belief cannot here be stated, and it must suffice to observe that the removal of a child is in some respects similar in its effects to a death in the household. Social reformers, who have realised how closely birthrates run parallel to death-rates, should not, therefore, be surprised that more children will be born in a home if some children are removed from it.

INCREASE OF SUPERIOR TYPES.

We are, no doubt, all in full agreement that the first effect to be made in regard to the young criminal is to try to reform him, and that this is not to be effected by punishment. But when the failure of remedial measures, either under probation at home or in well-managed reformatories, has been proved by the young offender having lapsed back into crime on several occasions then short and sharp punishments should be inflicted. This may frighten a few from a continuance of a life of crime whilst deterring others from beginning that life. When five or six crimes have been committed, the case is virtually hopeless, and the offender should be regarded with pity as one naturally incapable of self-control. After each crime the habitual criminal should be confined in comfort for longer and longer periods, both to protect the public and to lessen the number of ill-endowed children who would otherwise be brought into the world.

So far only suggestions for lessening of numbers of inferior stocks have been considered, though an increase in the progeny of the superior type is perhaps even more important. Here it must suffice to assert without proof that the parents of families of only one or two children are taking no part whatever in the maintenance of our race in the more distant future. In time it will be felt that healthy parents drawing good wages who voluntarily limit their families to this extent are to blame in thus refusing to supply the necessary recruits for the coming generations, recruits wanted to fight the good fight for moral progress and human welfare. If all this comes to be widely understood, the extinction of many of our better stocks now certainly taking place, would probably cease, and our legitimate dread of racial deterioration would cease.

To conclude, a firm belief may be asserted that with adequate scientific knowledge, backed up by religion, including all that prompts us to self-sacrifice and good deeds, our nation might maintain its glorious reputation for ages to come, while our existing ignorance and apathy are certain to pave the way to moral bankruptcy and national degradation.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

LONDON, April 16.

Rugby.—Comment on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as is to be expected in view of the general election, is sharply divided on party lines. Both Conservative and Liberal journals, however, congratulate Mr. Churchill on the masterly exposition of national finance with which the speech opened. Conservative newspapers compliment him on the soundness of his proposals for disposing of the surplus, but the Opposition newspapers declare that the tea duty relief and the relief to farmers are electioneering features.—B. O. W.

SMALL POX ORDER SUSPENDED

LONDON, April 17.

Paris.—The decision provisionally to suspend the small-pox order was reached by Cabinet this morning after consideration of the British Note.

M. Loucheur Minister of Health, explained the position to the Cabinet. He admitted that the local port authorities had applied International Sanitary Convention without referring to him.

The French and British Health authorities will confer with regard to precautionary measures.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA BONFIRE "EMBERS"

APPEAL AGAINST RUPEE FINE

MR. SEN GUPTA ON THE SETTING ASIDE OF POLICE ORDER

CALCUTTA, April 17.

On the application of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, on behalf of Mr. Kiransankar Roy and three others, Justice M. N. Mukherjee issued a rule to-day calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and fine of Rupee 1 each imposed on them for burning foreign cloth at the Sraddhanand Park in contravention of police order, should not be set aside.

DEFINITION OF STREET.

Mr. Sen-Gupta argued that the whole question was the interpretation of Section 66, clause (11) of the Police Act under which the petitioners had been convicted. He pointed out that the definition of "street" in the Act must have two attributes. Firstly, it must be "public place," secondly it must be used primarily for passage. He submitted the Shraddhanand Park was a place for recreation and so it did not come within the meaning of the Act.

In reply to the court he said burning took place in the middle of the park and the prosecution in the lower court did not take the point that the incident took place near the street.

His Lordship said this was a matter of importance. So he must grant the rule.—Free Press.

HAVOC OF SMALL-POX IN ENGLAND

LONDON, April 16.

15 fresh cases of smallpox have been reported from Northampton since Saturday, making a total for April of nearly 70.—Reuter.

A DEATH AT BRIGHTON.

Mr. James Tubb died at Brighton to-day of smallpox contracted on the "Tuscania". His wife is also suffering from smallpox, but it is hoped that she will recover.—Reuter.

CONTINUATION OF HEDJAZ RAILWAY

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE TAKEN UP AGAIN

HARFA, March 24.
(By Mail).

Negotiations for the continuation of the Hedjaz Railway Service through from Damascus to Medina are to be again taken up at the French and Nejd Headquarters. King Ibn-Seoud is prepared to take over the whole of the Hedjaz Line from its present French and British administrators against payment of considerable sums for the expense and outlay defrayed by the present management. On the other hand, the French and British Administrations are only disposed to consider a reasonable offer for the through service between the above terminals on condition that the present administrations of the French and British sections remain as hitherto, and the Hedjazian Section from south of Ma'an to Medina to be under the control of Ibn-Seoud who would receive technical and material assistance from the Mandatory Powers.—Free Press.

TURKEY TO RAISE AN INTERNATIONAL LOAN

STAMBOUL, March 24.
(By Mail).

Turkey is now compelled to supplement her internal loan by the issue of an international loan. In order to obviate possible political damages the Turkish Government has decided to place that loan with an international consortium the president of which will be the Chairman of the Dutch Handel Matschappij who is at present in Angora among the Banking institutes who are to participate there are named Meesrs. Kuhn Loeb, New York, Rotschild London, and the German Mendelshon & Co., the Orient Bank, etc.—Free Press.

"FRANCE BAULKS NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS"!

—:o:—

FOUR-FIFTHS OF DEBT REPUDIATED

RT. HON. P. SNOWDEN'S CRITICISM

LONDON, April 16.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the budget debate Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden bitterly criticised the settlements with Continental debtors, particularly with France, who, he said, had repudiated fourfifths of her debt and many Britishers were practically ruined, because France had been bilking national obligation whilst she was the most prosperous country in Europe. If it had not been for the British help, France would not have been an independent country to-day.—Reuter.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MEETS IN LONDON

LONDON, April 16.

Delegates from seventeen countries including the British Dominions, India, the United States and most of the European countries, including Soviet Russia, as also Japan and Holland, assembled at the Foreign Office for opening the International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, convened by the British Government with the aim of revising the International convention signed in London in 1914 after the "Titanic" disaster. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister read a message from the King wishing success to the Conference. Proceedings thereafter were private.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calcutta, April 17.—Private Henry Hall, aged 18, of the Buckingham Light Infantry, fell into the Ganges yesterday morning at 5 a.m. while on duty in the ammunition barge. The body has not yet been traced.—Free Press.

Calcutta April 17.—Walter Gideon and G. Raju on a motoring venture from Singajore to London a distance 110,000 miles, arrived at Calcutta and start for Bombay to-morrow.—Free Press.

Calcutta, April 17.—The second air mail, delivered in Calcutta yesterday, showed a great decrease in the number of letters, being 717 unregistered and 42 registered as against 1,856 unregistered and 109 registered letters received last week.—Free Press.

Simla, April 17. Sir Denys Bray and Sir Francis Humphrys are leaving Simla, to-day on a brief visit to the Viceroy at Debra Dun and Sir Francis Humphrys will sail from Bombay for England by the "Rawalpindi" on April 20th.—A. P.

Bangalore April 17.—The "Bangalore Times" learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been invited to preside over the Mysore Youths' Conference which is meeting early in May.—A. P.

Peshawar April 17.—A truce till the coming Id is reported to have been declared between the Shiahs and Sunnis of Tirah.—Free Press.

Calcutta, April 17.—Mr. Padmaprasad Jain who was convicted by the High Court Sessions on a charge of forging the birth certificate of Rajkumari, was granted bail to-day, by Justices Pearson and Mullick, the Advocate General having given a fiat.—Free Press.

Rugby. The Secretary for Air stated in the Commons on Tuesday that he hoped that the airship R 100 would be able to fly to Canada and the R 101, to India, sometime during the autumn.—B. O. W.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captains B. Horsfield, C.E. Morrison J. Nicholson and J. H. Crawley-Way Aides-de-Camp arrived Mahableshwar on Monday.

A VAST FIELD FOR TRADE

INDIA AFFORDS BETTER PROSPECTS THAN RUSSIA

LORD PEEL ON SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT

LONDON, April 16.

Speaking at luncheon at the London International Association for Protection of Trade, Viscount Peel said that the Simon Commission would be reporting in a few months. "It may make suggestions about alterations, developments and so on in the Constitution of India, and possibly the new relation that politically may be established between this country and India." Consequently such changes must be considered most carefully by those who wished to do business with Indian businessmen, and they must take well-informed interest in the affairs of India. Lord Peel added: "For political reasons we are always having dinned in our ears the immensity of the Russian market. But after all, if you look at the Indian market and assess it merely on the basis of population, it is so vastly greater than Russian that it is really worthwhile giving it notice."—Reuter.

STRICT FRENCH REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED

LONDON, April 16.

It is now understood that the French small-pox regulations are enforceable from Thursday, and will apply to air passengers also and to all travellers even those merely traversing France. The Imperial Airways are arranging to vaccinate all their passengers at Croydon. Vaccination of steamer passengers will be done on board the vessels. About two-thousand persons cross daily from England to France.—Reuter.

A LONDON LETTER

Continued from page 6.

solution of future educational problems. Referring to Indian students studying abroad, he understood that Indian students had played a creditable part in helping their European fellow-students in the great post-war crisis.

STUDENTS' SELF-HELP MOVEMENT.

The international movement of Students' Self-help in Europe would appreciate this all the more when they realised the poverty problem of the Indian students themselves. When Europe returned to normal conditions there might perhaps be a reflex movement to help the Indian student in his chronic battle against poverty and adverse economic conditions. Such conditions had hitherto stood in the way of a free interchange of teachers and students as between India and Europe or America, and he hoped that a carefully thought-out solution of the difficulty would be found in the near future in the interests of the intellectual advancement of the world. He believed in the affiliation of religious institutions to national ideals, but he did not think the ordinary communal institutions had sufficiently realised that ideal. Their reconstruction, he considered, was one of the pressing problems of the future. He advocated the study of science and the application of the scientific method to all subjects of study, including history, economics, sociology and politics. He did not think that under present conditions examinations could be dispensed with, but they must play a subordinate and not a controlling part in the work of the future university.

Greater facilities for women's education, a selection of sorting out of the student body, so that the brilliant student, the average student and the less than average student can all have their respective needs adequately provided for and a movement of self-help and self-education among the students themselves both during and after their student days were among the subjects discussed which evoked a very lively interest at this conference.

Following are the names of the seven Indian Student delegates who attended this Conference:—V. Seshadri, T. Thanarayanan, G. S. Subramaniyan, B. Aluwihari, S. K Bose, N. P. Pai, T. Purushottam.

MAJOR SIR H. SEGRAVE ENTERTAINED

SENSATIONAL EXPERIENCES DESCRIBED

PRINCE PAYS TRIBUTE

LONDON, April 16.

Major Segrave, at a dinner in his honour attended by the Prince of Wales Sir Henry at the Royal Automobile Club, last night, described the sensations experienced when racing in a car at high speed. He said that one first felt the unleashing of a Tremendous Mechanical Force and then a peculiar feeling that the car was getting somewhat out of human control. Sir Henry Segrave mentioned discussing this with the American competitor Mr. Lee Bible shortly before the latter made the attempt during which he lost his life. Mr. Bible said that his machine seemed to get out of control when he took his foot off the accelerator, and Major Segrave warned him that it would do so if he did so suddenly as the reversal of stresses in the car would be so tremendous. Mr. Bible thanked Sir Henry for this tiup and said that he would reduce speed more gradually. Sir Henry thought that the tragic death of Mr. Bible happened through the latter's foot slipping off the accelerator, thus causing too rapid deceleration. Sir Henry attributed his own success to the British genius for engineering.

PRINCE PAYS TRIBUTE.

The Prince of Wales paid a glowing tribute to Sir Henry Segrave. Nobody, he said, knew the risks better than Sir Henry, except possibly Lady Segrave. He took this chance and he did a thing that no human being had ever done before, thanks to his own nerve and to his own skill. The Prince also praised the British designer and mechanics who built the Golden Arrow car, which he described as the British motor manufacturers' challenge to the world. The man had always been trying to go fast, and nature had always been trying to stop him. A hundred years ago man thought that he was going quite fast at twenty miles an hour. Now Sir Henry Segrave was travelling at 231 miles per hour and was driving so fast that even the modern cinematograph man could not catch him.—B. O. W.

VALUE OF INCREASED INTERNATIONALITY IN SPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

over, in such exceptional trials of athletic capacity before the eyes of the whole world, emulation naturally induces each nationality to devote its chief energies to the training of its best representatives, a tendency which obviously leads to irrational methods.

NEED FOR INTERCHANGE OF VISITS.

Such exaggerated ideas of the value of international competition in sport can be made to give place to healthy rivalry by cultivating an international regard for real sport among all classes and in all countries.

The most effective means to this end is to be found in a regular interchange of visits between one country and another. It may be objected that, by their very nature, such visits are mainly coupled with competitions between selected teams. But the competitions themselves are an automatic product of a general training in sport, so that the performances of the select teams illustrate the peculiar methods of training in the different countries. Accordingly frequent international visits tend to reflect phases of national training and are destined to lead to the desired assimilation in training as a whole. No nation has so far discovered a generally accepted method of training masses of the population in sport. Ferment is observable everywhere. Small nations, such as Finland, have proved themselves the equals of the great nations in matters of sport. A people which refused to share in the impulses provided by international sporting visits, would inevitably become liable to all the pitfalls of one-sidedness.

THE TRUE SPORTING SPIRIT.

Regular appearance in public accustoms the performer to publicity. Those who become accustomed to international competitions on a small scale will be helped to shake off a certain embarrassment felt in public performances, and the whole process will contribute to preserving the deeper meaning of competition. During the Olympian games, we observed that the favourites often lost their nerve and to some extent misconceived the original classic idea underlying competitive efforts. Sport and above all, athletic competitions constitute a play of forces and should not be doggedly concentrated upon defeating one's adversary. Such naive indifference as that shown at Amsterdam by Barbutti in the 400-metre race, by Lord Burgley in the 400-metre hurdle race by Williams in the 100-metre and 200-metre races and by Helene Meyer, the 17-year-old world champion, in fencing can be acquired only by continual practice. Moreover this indifference must become a common international characteristic, for its possession guarantees the chivalrous spirit of peaceful competition and educates the athlete in sporting fairness.

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INFAMOUS BALFOUR NOTE

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENTS CONDEMNED

RT. HON. P. SNOWDEN ON ALLIES DEBTS

LONDON, April 16.

That the Labour Party might possibly re-open the whole question of European Allies' debts if it was returned to power was emphasized in the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden who condemned financial settlements with the Continent, and repudiated the "infamous" Balour Note which provided that Britain would not demand more from her debtors than she required to pay the United States. Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden said that he did not subscribe to the doctrine that the Agreement made by Government with the temporary majority in the House of Commons committed every other party.—Reuter.

STORAGE OF MINERAL OIL PRODUCTSI N PORT SUDAN

PORT SUDAN, March 24.
(By Mail).

The Shell Company has recently constructed a great modern installation for the storage of the mineral oil products in Port-Sudan. This installation for the storage is equipped with all modern accessories pipe lines, a factory for the manufacture of oil containers, etc. The new installation is not only to supply the local market, whose consumption is steadily increasing since the completion of the Sennar Dam, but also to distribute these products in Abesysynia, Belgian Congo and the adjacent countries.—Free Press.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

NEED OF UNITY IN THE COUNTRY

PT. MOTILAL'S REPLY TO AGRA MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

AGRA, April 16.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the Agra Municipal Board presented, on Sunday evening, an address to Pandit Motilal Nehru at a very large gathering representative of all classes of people. The Municipal grounds were tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Chairman read out the address, which, besides narrating the manifold services rendered by Panditji to the country, took special pride in Agra having the honour of being his birthplace.

Panditji rose to reply amidst vociferous cries of Jai's and Bande Mataram. In thanking the Chairman and members of the Board for the address he remarked that he valued it all the more as he was being honoured in the city where he first saw the light of day and towords which he naturally entertained a special attachment.

After briefly referring to the duties and responsibilities of members of the Municipal Board, Punditji addressed the audience on the present political situation.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

While strongly condemning the bomb-thrower and agreeing with the Viceroy that such condemnation should be unqualified, he remarked that he failed to understand the logic of the Viceroy's dictum that it is no true condemnation if it lays the blame for the crime on those against whom it is intended. The plain meaning of this is that we must not criticise the action of the Government when we condemn the criminal. In other words, we must say that we are a happy and contented people thoroughly satisfied with the system of Government under which we live.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

He then commended the Congress programme to the meeting, and dwelt on the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Referring to the coming elections he said that all parties that counted had agreed on making the Nehru Report the sole issue on which to fight the elections. Let them ignore all difference of party labels and support those who stood for that Report.

He concluded with an appeal for the unity between Hindus and Hindus, Muslims and Muslims, and Hindus and Muslims.

With a vote of thanks to Pandit Motilal Nehru the meeting dispersed.—Free Press.

EGYPT AND INTERNATIONAL AVIATION

POSSIBILITIES HANDICAPPED BY BRITISH INTERESTS

CAIRO, March 24.
(By Mail).

The increasing attention paid by the Italian and British Air Service Companies to Egypt as a transit station on the way to India, Africa and Australia has imparted the Egyptian Press and public opinion to a study of aviation matters. In discussing the advantageous situation of Egypt as intermediate station for all trans-continental air routes eastward. The Egyptian public opinion is requesting the Government to ensure the full Egyptian share in exploiting the natural geographical advantages of the Nile country by creating an adequate commercial air fleet, aerodromes for commercial aeroplanes as well as international air services to be financed by Government.

Although Egypt is at the moment quite prosperous and can supply the means for such a programme, it is politically severely handicapped in the control of its aviation possibilities by British interests in the Suez Canal Zone.—Free Press.

SOVIET INTERESTED ON EGYPTIAN COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, March 24.
(By Mail).

The Soviets have manifested their intention also this year to purchase considerable cotton from Egypt. The countervalue of the first purchases has already been deposited with a London Bank, and Soviet experts are expected in Egypt to take a delivery of the consignments.

For this purpose a special permit was given to a Soviet steamer to call on Egypt waters, as Russian vessels are being refused admittance in Egyptian Harbours for fear of Communist propaganda.—Free Press.

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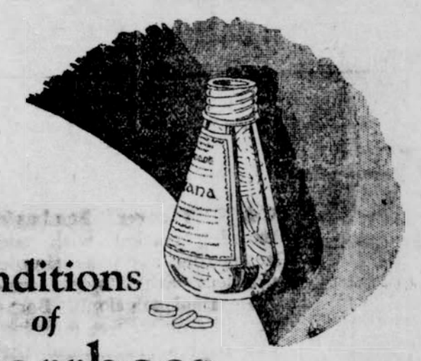
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"A WASP UNDER A TUMBLER"

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Lord Birkenhead, addressing four of the pool meetings recently in support of the candidature of Mr. Henry Mond in the East Toxeth Division of Liverpool by-election, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's attack on Lord Melchett.

"I have never willingly said an unfriendly word of Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "because I served with him at a time when, I think, he rendered immense service to the State. But to-day he reminds me very much of a very active wasp under an inverted tumbler.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

"I rather gather that Mr. Lloyd George must have made his speech on the day on which he read that Mr. Runciman was not prepared to advocate borrowing in time of peace, because that is completely destructive to Mr. Lloyd George's whole proposal for dealing with unemployment.

"I think we ought to be indulgent to Mr. Lloyd George for the harshness of his criticism of Lord Melchett, because if you had a principal lieutenant to sit at your side at a Liberal luncheon party—a melancholy festival—and accept your programme then, and on Tuesday said he ab. be some excuse for exasperation. (Laughter and cheers.)

LORD MELCHETT.

"So far as I can gather from Mr. Lloyd George's speech, he thinks Lord Melchett is an extremely incompetent man. He thinks he is the most unpopular man, either in the Liberal Party in the old days, or the Conservative Party in these days.

"Then he makes the claim that he promoted him and put him into his Cabinet. Then why did he do it? I can only tell you that I sat in Cabinets with Lord Melchett for some years. I do not believe there was solutely repudiated it, there might one either of his Conservative or his Liberal colleagues who did not respect his enormous ability.

TALKS.

"When Mr. Lloyd George says with the robust Welsh humour which the contemplation of his native mountains inspires him with that he has let go of Lord Melchett's tail, the only observation I am inclined to make is that a far more suitable activity for Mr. Lloyd George at this moment would be to attend to his own tail." (Laughter and cheers.)

He (Lord Birkenhead) was a member of the Cabinet in 1921 and 1922, when there was an equal number of unemployed. If Mr. Lloyd George knew in those two years of a scheme by which he could have dealt with the greatest spectre and anxiety which existed, it seemed incredible that he did not produce his plans then.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

According to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, the country was to borrow large sums of money to employ men to build roads which might or might not be required. But what provision did Mr. Lloyd George make for the transmigration and housing of these men? His plans showed a complete ignorance of the practical difficulties involved, and that ignorance seemed so complete that it appeared to him obvious that Mr. Lloyd George had not employed his mind on these proposals at all.

When it was proposed to borrow £150,000,000 it never seemed to have been taken into account that that amount of money must be withdrawn from some sphere of fruitful employment, and that that withdrawal would mean reducing the amount of employment in other directions.

"IF AND WHEN."

"Of course," said Lord Birkenhead, "the situation is protected by saying 'If and when the Liberal Party is returned to power." (Laughter and cheers.)

What, he asked, was the intention of the Liberal Party? He could not understand the present situation of that Party. He had seen them dodge from every issue like a hunted hare changing course in every field. But he had never yet known them, excepting in moments of wholly undeserved success, declaring themselves in clear and unequivocal language.

He did not believe that anyone knew whether, if there was a balance between the two larger parties, the Liberals would or would not place the Socialist Government in power. That was an intolerable situation, and he believed it was the duty of every Liberal candidate to say exactly what the intention of his Party was.

TARDEO TRAM CARS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me the hospitality of the valuable columns of your papers to ventilate my grievances against the Tramway Company regarding their deplorable tram service on the Tardeo Section.

In spite of repeated complaints having been brought to the notice of the Tramway Company regarding their service on the Tardeo section it is a pity, nothing good has so far resulted out of the same From my personal experience of the past few years, I might say that on several occasions, I had the misfortune of waiting for a considerable length of time at the Tardeo Terminus in the hope of getting a tram car to Museum, but to no avail.

"Extra" cars which had hitherto been running between Fort Market and Foras Road Junction, have now been made to run between Fort Market and Grant Road; for reasons best known to the Tramway Company only. I cannot understand the philosophy of the Tramway authorities in running "Extra" tram cars to Grant Road, when the Grant Road tram passengers have already an advantage over theTardeo tram passengers inasmuch as they get service No. 10 cars from Corner Grant Road if they journey by Service No. 13 cars, and the Grant Road tram passengers are doubly benefitted by the running of "Extra" tram cars to Grant Road, whilst the Tardeo tram passengers are left in the lurch.

It seems the Tramway authorities have no idea of the overwhelming population of Tardeo and the tremendous rush of passengers on Tardeo tram cars during office hours. I therefore, suggest "Extra" tram cars should be made to run between Fort Market and Foras Road Junction or Tardeo as before or the number of cars on the Tardeo Section be increased.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

DISCONTINUATION OF "HAMDARD"

A Correspondent writes:—

The Urdu-knowing public will be extremely sorry to see the disappearance of the "Hamdard" of Delhi from the field of journalism after its chequered life covering more than 15 years. That the paper was never a paying concern is too well known. Last year when Maulana Muhammad Ali was proceeding to Europe for the treatment of his chronic diabetes, it was almost certain that he would discontinue the paper. But the timely intervention of Maulana Abdul Majid and Zafar-ul-Mulk saved the paper from what appeared, at that time, to be its end. The only reason why we deplore the passing away of the "Hamdard" is that it, like some Urdu newspapers of the Punjab, notorious for their regular rhapsodies, never prostituted itself for selfish ends and always maintained a high standard of public purity in discussing matters of public importance. There were sorrowful lapses indeed in the past but they are too few to be mentioned. Under Maulana Abdul Majid's supervision, however, the paper had attained a very high level of public decency, never reached by that paper before. We, once again, very much deplore the disappearance of the "Hamdard."

GREAT FARCE AF TRUSTEESHIP

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

chapter shows how Britain is harmed by India's Bondage; another on "How India in Bondage Menaces the World". The question: "When is India to have Self-rule," and the conclusion finish a very remarkable book, which should be read alike by Englishmen and Indians.

Some men, like Lord Birkenhead cannot see any future in which the English can "safely abandon our trust"! If this be the view taken, Dr. Sunderland declares that it means that Britain will hold one-fifth of the humali race permanently in subjection. This means, says our author, "that she means her Empire to be one of sixty millions of free men and more than three hundred millions of thralls". "Let those believe it who can. As for myself, I simply will not believe anything so monstrous of the Nation of Hampden, and Milton, of Burke and Wilberforce and John Bright."

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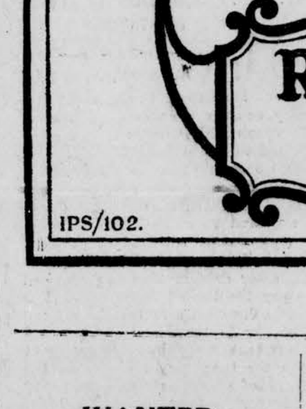

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—:o:—

Legislation By Govt. Departments

QUESTION RAISED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Mar. 28.
(By Mail)

The question of the increasing inroads which the Bureaucracy, as we in India style it, makes on parliament and its powers, was raised again in the House of Commons today by Sir John Marriott, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India. Sir John is a good party man: yet his soul steeped in constitutional practice and theory revolted against the end of skeleton legislation with which the Parliament more and more arms the executive servants of the Crown.

GRAVE AND UNSATISFACTORY POSITION.

Sir John Marriott called the attention of the House to a reply he had recently received from the Prime Minister relating to a suggestion for the setting up of a sessional Joint Committee to scrutinise all the statutory rules and orders issued by the Privy Council or public departments. Mr. Baldwin stated that the average number of such rules and orders issued in the last three years was 1,408 per year. All the public comments in the Press recognised the gravity of the question and the unsatisfactory position in which the matter had been left by the Prime Minister's reply.

DANGER TO PARLIAMENT.

The tendency amounted to nothing less than an abdication on the part of Parliament of its supreme legislative functions. He emphasised the danger of delegating legislation of administrative departments and declared that the closest scrutiny should be exercised by Parliament. There was a danger resulting from the accumulation of a mass of statutory rules and orders of which Parliament had really only a formal cognisance and a further danger from the delegation to administrative departments of judicial functions.

If they were to preserve that which had always been regarded as one of the most precious heritages of the English people from the grave and growing danger of administrative law and administrative tribunals there must be some new form of procedure which would give reality to what was at present a form and farce—the laying of rules and orders on the table of the House, where they were unnoticed and unregarded.

THE CAUSES OF IRRITATION.

Sir Thomas Inskip the Attorney general answering for the Government agreed that there was undoubtedly a good deal of dissatisfaction with everything which emanated from a Government department without having run the gauntlet of parliamentary discussion. The irritation partly sprang from the feeling which they all had when they had to pay taxes at the behest of one particular department or when one abused all Government departments when perhaps through the illness of the operator, the telephone service was inefficient. There was, however, a much more wholesome objection—the traditional British objection to departmental Government. The British man undoubtedly preferred that Parliament rather than officials should govern the country.

NATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

He would say that if they admitted the complexity of modern life and the elaboration of the control of the State of many subjects Parliament to-day on the whole, exercised a more continuous control over the nation that at any previous time in the history of Parliamentary Government. Forty or fifty years ago there was almost a complete absence of the Committee stage for the consideration of the details of bills.

Questions in the House of Commons had greatly increased as compared with twenty or thirty years ago, and question-time was now a very effective form for bringing ministers to their bearing, ventilating public grievances and directing Ministers in the way they should go. He was at a loss to discover how Parliament could exercise better control over technical matters contained in regulations than by laying orders on the table of the House to be accepted or rejected.

There was, however, another class of orders, which took from the Courts powers of judicial decision or semijudicial decision. It might be that the time had come to set on foot some inquiry to see how far the mischief had extended, and discover what steps could be taken to prevent too frequent use of that power, or if it was necessary *at all*. He did not pledge the Government to such an inquiry.—Free Press.

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CROYDON TO KARACHI BY AIR

Karachi's New Role In Civil Aviation

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta writes in the "Sind Herald":—

The Secretary of State, in his first letter by the direct Air Mail to the Viceroy of India, writes, consciously or unconsciously, one sentence, which is certainly very fascinating. He states that the letter would reach earlier than it ever did, until by some system of direct communication in future, writing by slow-moving pen would be eliminated. Such direct systems of communication were known in the past, and are known even to-day to the few, who have mastered deeper sciences of bodily and mental attainments. Science, at the present day, is also trying to eliminate slow-moving pen by the use of wireless and other inventions. But for years to come, for the general mankind, the air mail will be the speediest course of communication. But just as in everything else, there are pairs of opposites, this type of speediest communication may also come to mean more hatred, or more love, or more disunion, or more co-operation. Men are used to employing the inventions in science as tools for destruction. This, of course, is of their own choice, and God alone knows what use will be made of the institution of direct Air Mail between Europe and India!

But those who are interested in the progress of the individual, and the progress of the country, or the progress of an Empire, would wish within their inner hearts that this direct air mail may bring the two countries nearer to each other, for mutual prosperity and for mutual happiness.

Doubts are created in the minds of the Indian public, many a time, whenever they find inventions carried out into commercial projects, that all these schemes are made for the advantage of the British or European manufacturers, and entertaining such doubts, many times have found various progressive schemes thrown out or delayed by the Indian Legislature or by the Indian Council.

ROSY PROSPECTS.

There may be reasons for such doubts, but I do hope that in this case suspicions will not be carried to an extreme, by which useful commercial and international projects may be shelved or delayed.

I do maintain there ought to be sufficient safeguards. In a scheme like this, I would certainly look forward for a day, when my countrymen will be manufacturing aeroplanes in this city; I look forward for a day, when my own countrymen will be pilots and instructors. I will be happy to see our people using aeroplanes as they are using motor-cars. I even look forward for an invention within a very short time, wher every one will be given a set of two mechanical wings by which each individual can fly in the air. For instance, I would like to run to my friend's house much earlier than I do at present. I would very much like to be invited to a launch by some friend at Delhi or Rawalpindi or Bombay, and then be able to return home at night to sleep there! And this could be done by the use of the mechanical wings referred to.

But apart from those advantages in the future I have referred to in the lighter vein, and coming to the serious business problems of the day, I do consider that starting of the Airline between Europe and India ought to be welcomed by every one.

In business life when even one day's delay or otherwise makes a lot of difference in prices and quotations and fluctuations in money markets, this so-called scrumptious

tion will certainly mean a good deal more. Above all it will place Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Karachi and other larger cities, the centres of commerce and industry, on an equal footing. Hitherto, the merchants of Karachi and other places felt aggrieved, because some other cities received their mail earlier and thus were able to do their business transactions more advantageously.

ELIMINATION OF DISTANCES.

Now, all this will be eliminated: because he Air-mail from Karachi will be delivered within a few hours both at Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, by branch air-mails, and thus this rivalry would be put a stop to, for ever. This will be the first basis of co-operation, if I can put it that way.

The elimination of a number of days in travelling would mean a considerable facility to merchants and commercial travellers, and to those who have speedy work to do.

I think it ought to eliminate also a considerable amount of red-tapism in Government and other local bodies and departments where it takes months sometimes to dispose of certain work. A responsible officer, if need be, can fly from one city to another, or from one country to another, and consult and discuss and dispose of an important piece of work expeditiously.

Of course, there are advantages in other ways also to Government. Personally, it is my opinion, that a complete system of aeroplanes in India would greatly help in the elimination of military expenditure. I have often thought of it, and I am more than ever convinced about it. As the Secretary of State looks forward to the slow-moving pen to be eliminated, so I look forward to the slow-moving army to be eliminated.

I do not suggest that any kind of war should exist between nations, but every progressive nation would certainly like to keep its country protected, until mankind reaches a stage, when they would be able to understand the significance of love and co-operation, and therefore I suggest that the more we progress in this commercialised system of flying in air, the better would we be able to save in the military expenditure in India. There are always complaints of the heavy burden of military expenditure on account which the other nation building departments are being starved, and I feel therefore that any progress in the system of airships or aeroplanes would bring that goal of India nearer and a considerable expenditure on military arrangements in our country will be reduced.

AIR CURE.

It is also possible to think that many diseases which are incurable on the land, could be cured in the air. It would be worth while experimenting in this direction, as I feel more convinced than ever that certain kinds of nervous and blood diseases could be conquered by giving to the patients flights in aeroplanes, by taking them into regions above, where air is certainly different from what it is on the land.

To the lawyers also this ought to become very useful. I feel that International law will have to be rewritten in view of the progress made in flying. As it is, we find that to settle a route from Croydon to Karachi, so many international problems have arisen that within one year no less than seven routes had to be discussed. It will thus create a very great field for the lawyers to re-write their books, and I am sure we will find many interesting cases within a very short period to give food to the intellect of our judges and our barristers and pleaders.

Of course, for the Engineers, flying in the air opens a scope undreamt of. Electricity and wireless and motors are all dreams in which the engineers bathe and for them this has opened up a field so wide in scope that God alone knows where this science will lead to.

No doubt it has given a scope to all possible sciences in the world meteorological, astronomical, and all possible sciences of the sky and earth.

So let us hope that Karachi and India will take utmost advantage of this welcome project, not to destroy but to construct, not to withdraw but to come nearer, not to fall back but to co-operate.

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DRONES OF INDIAN FINANCE

Government Should Become A "Queen Bee"

On the occasion of the opening of a new bank, it is worth while asking the question: "What is a bank? To this question Mr. Dunning Macleod the standard authority on the theory and practice of banking, gives the following answer. "A bank is not an institution for borrowing and lending money; it is a manufactory of credit." In plain English, this means that a bank is a paper mill, with a printing press attached for printing and lending bits of paper called notes and cheques. It is a very simple business and a very profitable one; for this paper, which costs practically nothing to manufacture, is lent out to reliable men who return it with five or six per cent. per annum of clear profit to the mill. Like the bee it leaves the hive empty, and comes back laden with honey.

Now, the failure of the Government of India to understand the nature of modern banking is largely to blame for the poverty of the country. The deposits which banks receives are not the money which they lend. The credit which a bank lends is manufactured out of the character and labour of the borrower. In reality it is the borrowers' own money which the bank lends him. In other words, the Rs. 100 of credit which a man borrows is his character and labour transformed into paper and ink. Thus writes Sir Daniel Hamilton in "New India."

In the monopoly which it holds of the manufacture of paper currency, which is the only legal credit of the country, the Government of India has the power to manufacture and issue whatever credit may be required either by Government or the people for productive and constructive work, but it has not yet begun to use this power.

DRONES IN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Paper Currency Department, which ought to be a hive of honey to sweeten the lives of the people, is only a hive of drones. Drones make no honey, and the Finance Minister has not yet become a queen bee.

Scotsmen are said to understand the manufacture of money better than their neighbours across the border; but India's Finance Minister is not a Scotsman, neither is Mr. Layton, who has come out from England to show the Simon Commission how the Provinces and the Central Government can all get rich quickly at each other's expense. But if they will refer to Mr. Layton's predecessor in the editorial chair of "The Economist," they will learn from Walter Bagehot's "Lombard Street" that the Scottish banks, which were the originators of the cash credit system that now forms so large a part of modern banking business, had no deposits at all for twenty-five or thirty years after they started the issue of cash credits. They simply opened a printing press, and lent out as many £1 notes as the borrowers could be trusted to use productively or constructively and return. Nothing could be easier than the manufacture of capital under the Scottish cash credit system. The old Scottish bankers, if I may be allowed to say so, were queen bees; and compared with what it was before, Scotland thereafter became a land flowing with milk and honey. India will be the same when Sir George Schuster turns himself into a queen bee.

Last year Sir William Willcocks, he great irrigation engineer, propounded a scheme to make Central Bengal flow with milk and honey; but I suppose the money required—sixteen crores of rupees—scared the financient drones. I am not an irrigation engineer, so cannot express an opinion on the engineering aspect of the scheme, but I have a fair knowledge of financial engineering, and can assure Government that a few thousand rupees would manufacture the sixteen crores required to make the land flow with milk and honey; and as the milk and honey flowed in, malaria would flow out. Irrigation gives the people a hundred per cent. of additional crops every year. Sixteen crores worth of honey every year, in exchange for a few thousand rupees spent on paper and ink, should sweeten even a man from Aberdeen. When will the queen bee begin to work, even on a small scale, to test the scheme?

A few weeks ago Sir George Schuster called a point meeting of the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce to discuss the question of the development of Indian banking. Were the people's bankers, the Co-operative Registrars, invited to attend this Conference? If not, why not? I hope Sir George is not going to make the same mistake as his predecessor, and provide more honey for the fat men while the men who need it most, the 250 millions of lean raiyats, are left to fatten as best they can on vinegar. In criticising the financial policy of Government, the Indian Chamber complained lately about a temporary bank rate of seven per cent. Why did the same Chamber not also protest against the seventy per cent. bank rate which hangs round their lean brothers' necks from birth to the burning ghat? The same Chamber appears to be contemplating the formation of a banking organisation which will help the 'bania' to finance the raiyat. As Life President of the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society I protest most emphatically against Government giving countenance or encouragement to any scheme of the kind. The people's own banking system, co-operative credit, will provide all the finance required by the people, when the queen bee understands its job and begins to lay.

HOW GOVT. ENCOURAGE HOARDING.

I presume that the development of Indian banking, which Sir George and the Chambers are considering, includes deposit banking; but it is no use discussing deposit-banking until the one rupee note has come back, and it must come back. In abolishing the one rupee note at the instigation of the Retrenchment Committee, the Government of India struck a deadly blow at deposit banking and the development of the people's credit. For if Sir George will again refer to Walter Bagehot's "Lombard Street," he will find that deposit-banking never grows in a country until metallic money has been replaced by small paper currency. The reason is simple: paper money perishes if hoarded; metal does not. In the climate of India, the home of the white ant, the holder of paper money must bank it or lose it. In encouraging the use of silver money the Government of India, therefore, encourages hoarding and discourages banking. And why a country like India should waste its poor strength in the luxury of a silver currency when paper can do the same work a hundred per cent. cheaper, and on an infinitely larger scale, is difficult of comprehension to anyone who knows anything of banking. There is more honey to be got from a swarm of one rupee notes than from a silver rupee or a gold mohur.

There are signs in the heavens that another attempt will be made to re-introduce the Reserve Bank Bill which was thrown out last year by the Legislative Assembly. If the Bill should be re-introduced I hope the Assembly will again throw it out. The people of India are starving, I might say dying for want of money, and to regulate the supply of money by the number of gold bars lying dead under the vaults of a bank in Bombay, instead of by the practically unlimited requirements of the country, would be to perpetuate the prevailing stagnation of the masses, with its attendant evils of indebtedness, illiteracy, and ill-health. The banking system must be made to suit India, and the masses of India must not be sacrificed to suit the western banking system. A living India cannot be born from a dying gold mine.

RELIEF TO THE MASSES.

Sir Henry Strakosch was, I understand, the man chiefly responsible for the shaping of the defunct Reserve Bank Act. Listen to what he says in a recent number of Mr. Layton's paper, "The Economist," about the danger attached to the growing scarcity of gold:

It is almost unnecessary to say that, in a world in which the currencies and prices of the great prorducing countries are linked to gold, and through gold one to the other, these cyclic movements of prices must have their immediate countries—that they are in fact, cyclic movements in the purchasing power of gold. Nor can there be any doubt that these ups and downs in the purchasing power of gold, with all the dislocations which they engender, are a serious hindrance to economic progress and a source of almost incessant social and political friction ... The very very cursory sketch of the problem that faces the gold standard world given in the preceding pages of this paper seems sufficient to indicate its gravity. The conclusion is irresistible that, if we are to be saved the complex reactions, the economic jolts and setbacks, and the social and political friction which frequent and violent changes in the distribution of rational wealth and income through fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold produce—if, in a word, economic progress is not to be seriously impeded, concerted action by the gold standard countries is imperative. If, it is impossible to control the supply of monetary gold—and it is manifest that it cannot be controlled—then it is clear that the problem can only be attacked from the side of monetary policy.

The quotation alone will warrant the Assembly in again rejecting the Reserve Bank Act should another attempt be made to introduce it. To regulate the supply of money by the supply of an uncontrollable metal, sounds odd. The fact is that the bankers of Europe have landed themselves in a fog by following the so-called gold standard which is now more gilt, or guilt, than gold; and India will fall into a ditch still more stagnant than that in which the masses of the people now lie, if she blindly follows the blind.

India will gather infinitely more golden honey from fertile paper seed broadcasted over the length and breadth of the land than she will ever gather from the dead rocks of the Rand, though she will gather that also in greater abundance the more widely the seed is scattered. Let the Central and Provincial Governments, therefore, each and all do their duty wholeheartedly, in co-operation with the people, small and great, in sowing the fertile seed of co-opertive credit, until every city and town has its provincial and central stores full of honey, and every one of India's 700,000 villages, its hive of honest industry; while the drones and wasps, the mahajans and debts, the ignorance and ill-health and all the other enemies of India, lie cold and dead outside.

SCIENCE AND ELECTRIC EYE

ROBOTS TO SURPASS HUMANS

The mechanical robot of the future will surpass as humans a thousandfold if the rest of its body is as efficient as the eyes with which science has provided it.

These are electric eyes so highly sensitive that they need no microscopes to aid them in detecting the minute things that our human eyes miss, or telescopes to help them in searching the heavens for distant stars. They can differentiate fine shadings of colour, see light that escapes our own eyes and guard us against fire or other accidents.

Their uses are manifold. Yet these eyes are simple vacuum tubes, built in the laboratories of our great electrical industries on a principle as manifest as light itself (says the "Daily Express" Science Correspondent).

STORY OF THE EYE.

For more than half a century scientists have known that certain metals are highly sensitive to light. Such are lithium, sodium, potassium, selenium, rubidium and caesium.

As far back as 1873 an English Scientist Willoughy Smith, found that such metal, if included in an electric circuit would vary the current through the circuit in accordance with the amount of light that affected it.

Fifteen years later, a German named Hallwachs decided that electrons flew off this sensitive metal in proportion to the amount of light that fell on it. Furthermore, the closer the light the greater the flow of electrons.

As a result of this discovery, scientists began making electric eyes. It was only in recent years, however, that such highly sensitive eyes have been perfected as can detect stars billions of miles away, or tell the minutest shadings of colour.

FINE COATING OF SILVER.

This came from the discovery of the most sensitive of these light sensitive metals, caesium, and its use in a highly evacuated tube. The tube looks like an ordinary electric light bulb, but on its inner surface there is a fine coating of silver, and on this a layer of caesium only one atom thick.

"The head of an ordinary pin contains eight sextillion atoms and a cubic inch contains 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms," Dr. L. R. Koller, of the General Electric Laboratories at Schenectady, explains "Perhaps this will give a better idea of the thinness of this coating of caesium. If it should be more than one atom deep, the tube would not operate as effectively."

One circle in front of this tube is open, like the pupil of our own eye, and opposite this opening is the layer of caesium, like our own retina.

This metal layer is connected to the negative terminal of an electric circuit while a circular wire in the centre of the tube, through which the light is allowed to pass, is connected to the positive end, a sort of attraction to the negative electrons from the caesium.

IMITATION HUMAN PUPIL.

As long as the light that strikes the metal does not vary, a uniform current flows through the circuit. But the least variation will cause the current to change. This change in current can be amplified as highly as ten billion times so that the very slightest change can produce power enough for whatever job is planned for it.

Thus, for example, electric eyes are set to observe a suitable brown in the cornflakes we have for breakfast. Let one flake ever so slightly off colour pass before one of these eyes and it will cause enough of a variation in the flow of electrons from the sensitive metal in the eye to vary the current and have itself knocked into the discard.

Attached to the giant telescope at Mt. Wilson, California, is one of these eyes peering out patiently into the night, watching for certain distant stars to pass its line of vision.

As they do so, the fine light that we humans could not see with the most powerful telescope affects this electric eye, the change of current trips an electric circuit and a record is made of the star.

FOR SCHOOLROOMS.

In Schenectad, the General Electric Company is planning to place an electric eye in schoolrooms to guard the eyes of the children. As soon as a certain degree of darkness comes on, the eye turns on the electric lights and the youthful eyes are saved.

In the Holland vehicular tunnel below the Hudson at New York, an electric eye is counting the motorcars that pass through. The shadow of each car crossing the path of this eye causes the change in current that actuates the counter.

Signs and street lights are lighted and turne out by these electric eyes operating as daylight recorders. Sound is reproduced behind talking movie screens, thanks to the electric eye. Paper is manufactured more consistently by the means. Television is made possible through it. Traffic is put under its control.

Wherever light in its unlimited variations, is a factor there is use for this eye, and if this has not already been applied science will soon find a way.

PEER'S DENIAL OF SPEECH

REPLY TO CHALLENGE IN LORDS

Lord Oliver, who was Secretary for India in the Socialist Government, was challenged in the House of Lords on a statement he was understood to have made in a speech at Manchester.

Lord Cranworth, a Conservative peer with experience of East Africa, speaking during a debate in which Lord Olivier criticised the Government's native policy, quoted Lord Olivier as saying: "I am glad that the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised because I am not an Imperialist."

Lord Olivier: I did not use the words "broken up."

Lord Cranworth, who was surprised at the denial, added: "I can only accept Lord Oliver's word, but these are the words quoted in the newspapers, and I hope Lord Oliver will take the earliest opportunity of saying that this is a libel.

"A FREE COUNTRY."

"This is a free country where every man may express his opinion, but I must say I find it rather difficult to understand the state of mind of any member of the House of Lords who comes here to tell us how to improve conditions in the Empire and who uses words anything like those I have quoted."

Lord Lugard, the former Governor-General of Nigeria, who called attention to the recent report on East Africa, said that the question as to the relation between the black and white races was perhaps second to none, which this century was called on to solve.

Lord Plymouth, for the Government, announced that the Government had no intention of taking any action on the report until there had been full opportunity for discussion and until they had ascertained the views of the people most intimately concerned in East Africa.

Lord Oliver's speech at a Socialist conference in Manchester of January 5 was reported to the extent of nearly a column in the "Manchester Guardian." The following extract from the Manchester Guardian" report contains the words "broken up," which Lord Oliver now denies having used:

"... he said that a study of the recent Imperial Conferences showed that in our political there was practically no distinction between independence and Dominion status, and he instanced the Canadian assertion of autonomy in regard to war and that of South Africa in regard to Imperial Preference and commercial treaties with other countries.

"He was glad, he commented, that the British Empire was so far in process of being broken up and internationalised. The Imperial units were working on lines of independent nationalism."

GREAT FARCE OF TRUSTEESHIP

"How India In Bondage Menaces The World

Reviewing "India in Bondage," Dr. Besant writes in "New India":—

Can the condition of India, as a "subject Nation," deprived of Freedom—the birthright of every Nation—with the pledge, given to her by Britain to rouse her to enter into the Great War, that the War was for National Self-Determination, applicable, said the then Prime Minister, to tropical Nations in common with western Peoples—now broken and trampled under foot, a White Simon Commission being the paltry substitute for it, a Commission met by a Nation-wide Boycott. Can this broken pledge be so emphasized as to force Britain to redeem her pledged word? There is only one Nation for whose public opinion Great Britain cares a job, and that Nation is the Republic of the United States of America.

A remarkable book, written by an American who loves India, and who views with bitter indignation the condition to which she has been reduced, comes as answer: "India in Bondage: her Right to Freedom," by Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, M.A., D.D., who takes as motto Abraham Lincoln's deathless saying: "No Nation is good enough to rule another Nation," and publishes a book of 516 pages, to prove the truth of the general statement in the special case of India and England.

NATIONAL CRIME.

We have here no soft words to veil hard facts. Dr. Sunderland curtly describes England's rule over India as a "National crime," The Foreword gives the spirit of the book. "In this twentieth century after Christ, ought any Nation in the world to be held in subjection by foreign bayonets? Then ought great historic India to be so held?" He points out that India is the second largest Nation in the world, containing a population of more than one-sixth of the entire human race. That she is oldest Nation in the world, with a history of three thousand years behind her. That she is a highly civilized and highly cultured Nation. That a large part of her population are of the same race as the Greeks, Romans, Bermans, English and Americans. That she laid the foundations of modern mathematics and sciences in her decimal system. After giving other details, he remarks that for 2,500 years India was pre-eminently the intellectual and spiritual teacher of Asia, and for that same period, "before the British came on the scene and robbed her of her Freedom, India was self-ruling, and one of the most influential and illustrious Nations of the world." But Dr. Sunderland does not condemn England as a whole. "There are two Englands, as there are two Americas. One of these beheves in freedom, the England of Magna Carta of Milton, of Pym, of Hampden": unfortunately there is another England, "the England which refused justice and freedom to the American colonies in 1776; which has constantly allied itself with militarism and imperialism; which fought two wars to force opium on China; which long held Ireland in bondage; which opposed all efforts to abolish the slave trade and slavery"; and so on. The author then glances at the recurrent famines and the heavy taxation of India, and other evils: "It all comes back to this: The fundamental difficulty, the fundamental evil, the fundamental wrong, lies in the fact that India is a subject land, politically a slave land, ruled by foreigners." The only remedy is "the self-rule which India is demanding. She must either become an absolutely independent Nation," or must become a real partner like Canada or Australia. Dr. Sunderland realizes that the greatest danger of the future—the one I have so often insisted on—"is a conflict between Asia and Europe—the yellow and brown race with the white."

TRUSTEESHIP THEORY EXPOSED.

Dr. Sunderland insist that this is a world problem. "Every Nation held in bondage just so far limits the world's freedom." He then quotes the opinions of great Americans, beginning with Abraham Lincoln, and quotes a remarkable resolution introduced into the States House of Representatives, denouncing "the crime of Great Britain in holding a great civilized Nation, as India is, in forced subjection". He then recalls the successful struggle of the American Colonies for Freedom, and the help extended to them by foreign Nations as a reason why non-Indian Nations should help India. A sarcastic chapter answers the question: "Is Britain ruling India for India's good" quoting a clever poem of Mr. Bertrand Shacwell, ending:

If you dare commit a wrong
On the weak because you're strong,
You may do it if you do it for his good!
You may rob him if you do it for his gool;
You may him if you do it for his good;

He sneers bitterly at the pretence put forward by Britain that Indians are to be trained by the British for Self-Government and that of course she must do it very slowly and with great caution. But he asks: "Is there any real evidence that Great Britain is ruling India primarily for India's good, or that any person with intelligence on the subject really believes she is?" He quotes numerous testimonies as to the harm done to both countries by "British arrogance and India's humiliation," and sums this point up with the statement:

The feeling is growing that there is no hope for India or for the Indian people any where, no probability or even possibility of a future for them that will be anything but one of unbearable humiliation and virtual slavery, except in an independent India, not only ruled by and in the interest of its own people at home, but strong and able to secure the protection of its own people abroad, wherever they may be.

"Rudyard Kipling's insults" forms the heading of a fitting chapter, well deserved. Then follows one "On the kind of 'Justice' Britain gives India" in cases in which Europeans and Indians are concerned. The following chapter is on "The kind of "Peace Britain has given India". Who is responsible, asks our author, for the curses of opium and drink in India?

BONDAGE, A MENACE.

Then follows a powerful chapter on "The Emasculating Influence of Foreign Rule," and another on the "Crushing out the Genius of a Great and Gilted Nation." Another has as title: "India and Japan. Why Japan is in Advance of India." There is a chapter on "Democracies and Republics in India," and one which discusssess whether caste should bar Home Rule. In later chapters illiteracy, the many languages and races, the grave social evils, the Hindu and Muhammadan riots, should any of these bar Home Rule? Chapters follow, discussing probabilities if the British were gone: could India protect herself? "Are the British fit to rule India?" "British rule compared with that of the Mughal Emperors." "The competence of the Indian people to rule themselves." "A criticism of the Parliament's way of guarding Indian interests." "The Truth about the Amritsar Massacre." "Why India rejected Diarchy." "The great Illusion" "the training of India for Self-Rule by Britain." "The Great Farce." India as the "sacred trust" of Britain. A long and valuable

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